# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### THE WALL STREET SENSATION.

#### Incidents in the Career of the Bond Forgers—The Victims and the Swindlers—Result of Washington Education—Gray Cowhided by a Woman—Amount of the Forgeries.

The talk in New York yesterday about the criminal operations of Gray and Pratt, who have absconded after amassing over $300,000 by theft and forgery, was confined to no particular quarter. In the Stock, Gold, and Government Rooms numerous contradictory rumors prevailed. The gossip assumed many interesting phases.

STANDING OF THE VICTIMS.

Careful and patient investigation of the respective transactions revealed the fact that the firms who made the loans to Gray and Pratt, or had business transactions with them, were of leading and respectable reputation.

THE NICE YOUNG MEN.

But it was said that both Gray and Pratt, although young men, were secretly daring operators, and possessed a suavity of manners and determination of purpose, combined with studious cautiousness, that admirably fitted them to be adroit criminals. Gray was, except by a few, considered an exemplary person. His letters from General Butler, Senators Foster, Morrill, and others, and his known relationship to the Rev. E. H. Gray, were always conspicuously brought forward as a blind to conceal his true character and purposes, and effect the confidence among moneyed men which he so successfully gained.

GRAY CORRUPTED IN WASHINGTON.

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that he framed his first evil plans and associations while in Washington, and holding a position in the Treasury Department. There, too, he made Pratt's acquaintance, with whom an understanding seems to have been at once formed.

THE WORKING PARTNER.

Pratt was about 25 years of age. He was five feet six inches high, and generally dressed flashily. He was not a man who would inspire personal confidence, and he does not seem to have been the one who undertook to do so, but left that work to Gray. As the alterations of the denomination of State bonds are all in Pratt's handwriting, it is assumed that he did the mechanical part of the work.

A CONFIDENCE SWINDLE.

While Gray was in Sands' office Mr. William H. Chapman, a merchant on South street, had an account with Mr. Sands. Gray saw Chapman at Sands' office, and scraped acquaintance with him, securing his confidence. He could work on 'Change, and make money for Chapman by using $6500 of 5-20 bonds, which Chapman had, in a proposed pool. Pratt came in as an accessory. Then the bonds were grabbed by Gray and Pratt. They kept the illusion up for a time, and worked Sands into the transaction. As last one day Chapman met Sands and inquired of him:—

"How does my account stand with you? I have about $1500 to my credit in 5-20s."

"Oh! no, you have not," said Sands.

"But I have," said Chapman.

"You have not," said Sands.

An investigation followed, when it was found that Gray and Pratt had "confidenced" Chapman, as stated above.

"What did you do with the bonds?" inquired both Mr. Sands and Mr. Chapman, when the criminal transaction came to light.

"I sold them," said Gray, in the calmest possible manner.

"To whom?"

"A part of them to Fisk & Hatch," he replied.

Legal proceedings followed, and Chapman got back a part of his property.

GRAY COWHIDED BY A WOMAN.

Subsequently, on his return to New York, and while he and Gray were doing their secret work, Gray was cowhided by a woman. It then came out that while he was in Mr. Sands' office he had been corresponding with a woman who was the wife of a railroad conductor. One morning the mail carrier entered the office as usual, and deposited several letters on a desk. Scarcely had the carrier gone out when the conductor entered, and went directly to the desk where the letters were, and snatching up one bearing a superscription in a female's handwriting, said, excitedly, "This letter is from my wife." The clerk of the office inquired, "Who is it addressed to?' and the conductor replied, "To Gray." The conductor fled from the room precipitately, carrying the letter with him. When Gray arrived, he was told what had occurred. He simply remarked:—

"I saw the woman in the street. I thought she was not the most virtuous, and found out where she was living and wrote to her." He then burst into a hollow laugh at the conductor's irritability. The next phase of the matter was developed at Mr. Eastmond's office. A woman drove up in a carriage and hastily alighted, and ascending a flight of stairs, reached a room in which Gray was sitting, writing, with his back to the door. She sat down beside him, and calmly drew from under an outer garment a cowhide.

"What's that for?" exclaimed Gray, attempting to rise.

"To cowhide you," said the woman.

She then struck Gray several times. He did not attempt to prevent her from doing so, but throughout preserved the utmost equanimity of temper, and when she was going out of the door even turned towards her and deliberately bowed. He said but little to his friends on the subject when they asked him for an explanation. It came out, however, that he had been met by the woman's husband, and made an explanation to him which incensed the woman; hence the cowhiding. Mr. Eastmond subsequently sent a clerk to find out where Pratt lived, and found he had quarters in a boarding-house at No. 332 Sixth avenue.

AGAIN AFLOAT.

Soon after that Mr. Eastmond determined in his own mind that both Gray and Pratt were vicious men, and he therefore got rid of them without any ceremony.

AN INDEPENDENT BASE OF OPERATIONS.

They then went down on Broad street and secured the spacious offices formerly occupied by H. G. Stebbins & Co., and which were yesterday partially closed and still under the care of two Deputy Sheriffs. The premises were visited during the day by numerous persons who were the victims of Gray & Co.'s (Pratt's) operations. None of them made any excited remarks. They were shown the big safe and the handsome black walnut furniture, and the Brussels and velvet carpets, which would eventually be sold for their benefit, which they regarded as small consolation. Gray & Pratt leased the premises from S. G. Stebbins until next spring, at the rate of $3600.

FIXING UP THEIR OFFICE.

They paid $3000 for the furniture they put in. The object was to please the eyes of their victims by a show of magnificent material wealth. The creditors or victims were all on the *qui vive* during the whole day.

THE FORGERIES.

Charles H. Van Brunt, the agent in New York of the State Controller, was busy yesterday examining the altered State bonds. It was found that the forgeries had been committed with great expertness; that, indeed, any one might take them. However, in making the alterations, a chemical preparation was used which slightly but visibly acted on the paper.

LOOKING SHARP FOR FORGED PAPER.

The effect of the operations of Gray and Pratt was to make money-lenders yesterday exercise the greatest care in examining all the New York bonds which they received. The Manhattan company, who are transfer agents of the State, were also very busy.

THE AMOUNTS DISCOVERED.

They found that sixteen certificates of $1000 each (Bounty loan New York State of 1877), originally issued to C. W. Woolsey, who afterwards obtained a duplicate because the originals had been stolen, had been raised to $10,000 each, making a loss to the money-lenders who took them as collateral, of $160,000. Also that five certificates of the same class, issued to T. H. Pratt, of $1000 each, were raised to $10,000 each, making a loss to those who took them in as collateral of $45,000.

THE VICTIMS CONSULT TOGETHER.

At a meeting of the victims held at the office of Vermilye & Co., Mr. Vermilye and Mr. Cox, cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, were appointed a committee to take action for the creditors immediately, in whatever direction they deemed most advisable.

In the Mining Board very decided action was taken. Gray had got a location there, but had never taken his seat. Mr. Phil. Bruns, Chairman of the Executive Committee, introduced a resolution that, in view of what had occurred, Gray be expelled. A point was raised that the constitution did not provide for such summary expulsion. However, the resolution was promptly adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange has passed a resolution recommending that the Governing Committee should offer a reward of $5000 for the arrest of Gray, and an equal amount for the arrest of Pratt. Some of the members of the Governing Committee said they did not think they would favor the suggestion of the Board; that the victims were wealthy enough to offer a reward themselves. The victims clubbed together and subscribed to employ detectives. During the day Mr. Eugene Fink was called before the Governing Committee of the Stock Board to give testimony.

"I NEVER KNEW YOU."

H. G. Marquand posted a card that Gray had never been engaged in his employ, and Jay Cooke & Co. posted the statement that early in November three five-twenty registered bonds ($5000 each) came into their hands, but all of them were purchased from respectable houses, who immediately substituted others upon the discovery that the names of the payees had been altered.

In the Gold Room it was said that Gray had applied to become a member of the Board, but that he was rejected.

DETECTIVES AFTER THE FUGITIVES.

As soon as the detectives were despatched to try and ferret out the whereabouts of Gray and Pratt, one of them at once left for Hastings on the Hudson, where it was known Gray had a warm female friend, a young lady who may not have known of his real character. He visited her almost every Sunday, and she visited him on several occasions while he was in Eastmond's office. Gray also corresponded with several ladies in Washington, some of whom are in the Treasury Department. Even yesterday morning a couple of *billets doux* arrived for him by mail. One was from the national capital.

WILD RUMORS.

About 3 P. M. two rumors prevailed on the street in relation to the whereabouts of Gray. One was that he had been seen on Broadway on the night previous, and the other that he had just been arrested in Philadelphia.

### A DOUBLE CRIME.

#### A Bank Robbed and Its Cashier Killed.

A few days since two men rode up on horseback in front of the Daviess County Savings Association Bank in Gallatin, Missouri. One of the men immediately dismounted and went into the bank, presented a $100 bill to the cashier, Captain John W. Sheets, and requested small bills for it. Captain Sheets went to the safe, got the change, and was counting it, when the man who presented the bill drew a a revolver and shot him through the head. There was no other person in the bank, except a young man named McDowell, who attempted to escape, but the murderer took him prisoner, while his confederate waited at the door of the bank and barred all egress.

As soon as this fiend had shot the Cashier, he commenced robbing the bank of all funds that could be found, from $600 to $900. After accomplishing his object he ran out into the street and mounted his horse, but was immediately thrown and dragged thirty or forty feet. As soon as he could release himself from the stirrup he mounted the horse upon which his accomplice was riding, when they put spurs to the animal and dashed out of town. When they had ridden a short distance on the road they met Dr. Daniel Smoot, on horseback, whom they halted, and, placing a revolver at his head, ordered him to dismount. Seeing that they were desperadoes, armed to the teeth, he concluded that his only safety was in complying with their demand.

Immediately one of the robbers jumped upon the horse which they had thus summarily captured, and the two rode in the direction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad with all speed.

Not more than ten minutes had elapsed before a party of citizens were in pursuit. The pursuing party, for some distance, occasionally came in sight of the fugitives, but could not overtake them. The latter struck off southwestwardly, in the direction of Kidder. A couple of miles north of that place they met Rev. Mr. Helm, a Methodist clergyman, returning from town, and stopping him, compelled him to guide them around the place. They crossed the railroad half a mile west of Kidder, and when last heard from were six miles south of that place, going in the direction of the Missouri river.

Between Gallatin and Kidder the murderers stopped and conversed with several persons. They said they had killed Major S. P. Cox, if they had not made a mistake in the man—one of the men stating that he was Bill Anderson's brother, and that Major Cox had killed Anderson. The general impression, however, is that the sole object of the men was to obtain the money in the bank.

There was in bank at the time only $700. In their hurry the robbers, instead of taking the package containing this, took a package containing about $5 in fractional currency. Mr. McDowell, a lawyer, who had his office in the bank, had a narrow escape. He was shot at twice as he ran out of the door to give the alarm.

Captain John W. Sheets was one of the oldest residents of Daviess county, and a man of considerable property. Honorable, quiet, and unassuming, an estimable citizen in all the relations of life, and a firm friend, he was one of those men who always secure the respect and regard of the entire community.

The murderers crossed the railroad near the residence of Patrick S. Kenney, Esq. Word had been sent to Mr. Kenney, and immediately on its receipt he armed himself with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and took up his post near the crossing. Here he remained on watch some three hours, when, from a gentleman who came along, he learned that the scoundrels had crossed the road at that place about fifteen minutes before word of the affair reached his house.

### PREHISTORIC MAN.

#### The Italians of Ancient Days Proved to have been Man-Eaters.

A somewhat remarkable discovery of human and animal remains is announced by Professor Capellini, of Bologna, in a letter to the *Gazzetta dell' Emilia*. The professor, on his return from Denmark, whither he had gone to be present at the International Prehistoric Congress, was rendered so zealous by what he had heard that he was induced to make many excursions in the neighborhood of Spezzia. In the course of these excursions he visited many caverns, and in one of these he was successful in discovering traces of prehistoric man.

This was in a grotto in the island of Palmeria, the access to which was difficult and dangerous. Here he caused excavations to be made, and the result was the discovery of numerous flint and stone implements, the workmanship of which showed that they belonged to the earliest period of the stone age. Besides these wrought implements and various other objects brought into the cavern by its human occupants, he found a considerable quantity of bones of animals mingled with bones of human beings. The condition of these latter bones, he says, "would justify the inference that the grotto had been inhabited by anthropophagi, and that the Italians of that epoch were cannibals, like their contemporaries in Belgium, France and Denmark."

Among the human bones were found those of women, and part of the jaw-bone of a child some seven or eight years of age. Some of these bones were entire, others were partially calcined. In the centre of the cave it was possible to discern traces of a fire-place. Professor Capellini says:—"Whoever has busied himself in prehistoric researches, whoever has read Spring's excellent work on the Chauvaux cavern in Belgium, and the writings of other authors on the subject of the caverns in France, will not hesitate to admit that the discoveries in the island of Palmeria prove that the Italians were, as I have said, man-eaters. For the present, it will be sufficient for me to direct the attention of naturalists to the subject. The Cyclopeans spoken of in the fable were probably these cannibals."

### THE GUNBOAT EXCITEMENT.

#### Names of the Vessels Composing the Spanish Flotilla—The Shipped Engineers.

During the day yesterday, the crowd that assembled to have a look at the Spanish gunboats in New York harbor was fully as large as on the day previous. A large number of those present were applicants for the berth of firemen on board the boats, and these were got rid of at an early hour by sending them over to the shipping office in South street to sign the articles. The shipping of the engineers, however, was continued at Mr. Delamater's office.

The contract which the chief engineers sign is a long document, specifying particularly their obligations, one article reading as follows:—"In consideration of the faithful performance of my service I will receive the salary of ——, it being well understood that this salary shall be in full for all compensation, without option or right to the ordinary ration of the navy, nor any other allowance, and that it shall be paid to me monthly as it becomes due, without discount of any kind."

A SQUABBLE ABOUT "GRUB."

This article was the chief bone of contention, the engineers protesting stoutly that they'd "be —— if they'd find their own grub," as they forcibly expressed it; and also insisting on their right to a share of prize-money, should any be earned. It was finally agreed that provisions should be put on board and an American cook shipped to cook it for them

THE NAMES OF THE GUNBOATS.

As yet the boats have only been known by their numbers. They are, however, to be named as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ericsson. | 16. Celage. |
| 2. Active. | 17. Lebrel. |
| 3. Rapido. | 18. Cazador. |
| 4. Argos. | 19. Colibri. |
| 5. Ince. | 20. Gaseia. |
| 6. Centisella. | 21. Telegrama. |
| 7. Guardian. | 22. Civollo. |
| 8. Vigia. | 23. Ardid. |
| 9. Astuto. | 24. Indio. |
| 10. Dorado. | 25. Caribe. |
| 11. Eco. | 26. Alarma. |
| 12. Destello. | 27. Descubridor. |
| 13. Centiamaestra. | 28. Yumuri. |
| 14. Marinero. | 29. Flecha. |
| 15. Solado. | 30. Dardo. |

These names have not yet been put upon the boats, and will not be until their arrival at Havana. The letters have been cast in composition, and will screw on, each letter separately, so that if at any time it is necessary for the boat to be incognited a screw driver will speedily do the business, or by a change in the position of the letters change her name.

THE DEPARTURE DELAYED.

Owing to a delay on the part of the contractor the coal has not been furnished as fast as required, and from this cause the departure of the boats has been delayed. It is possible that they may get off on the morrow, but perhaps not until the day after. The engineers are ordered to get steam on them this morning, and to turn their engines over a bit in order to see for themselves that everything is in working order; and the fires will be kept lighted until their departure in order to keep the pumps, etc., free from ice.

TAKING THEIR PICTURES.

The photographer was again at work yesterday, and will have views of the boats in all positions, head on and stern on, as well as a broadside view. The pictures will show the bunts of the boats, square-sails of every conceivable shape, from the long and tapering, reaching clear out to the quarter of the yard, to the short and stubby piled high up amidships. In one particular, however, they will all be alike, for they all sag down well underneath the yard.

A DEAD HORSE TAKEN FOR A TORPEDO.

Much apprehension was felt on Monday night by the officers of the boats in the stream on account of a rumor which reached them to the effect that an attempt to send a torpedo among the fleet would be made. Whether the rumor was reliable or not cannot be ascertained, but it served to make the men on the boats very watchful, and about 1 A. M. yesterday all hands were called to quarters, a suspicious-look object having been observed drifting down on the fleet with the tide. A boat was instantly called away, and sent to reconnoitre. Cautiously the trembling tars pulled up to the supposed infernal machine, which seemed, as they approached it, to emit a most noxious effluvia, when on nearing it, it was found to be the harmless carcass of an old horse, worn out in the service of the Bleecker Street Railroad Company. Without stopping to moralize, the jolly tars, no longer trembling, pulled back and quited the alarm; the boat was hoisted up, all hands were piped down, and slumber settled over the gunboats till morning.

### EMBEZZLEMENT.

#### Another Defaulting Bank Cashier—What Are We Coming to?

Mr. Morris S. Hill, late cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester county, was brought before Justice E. P. Ferris at White Plains, N. Y., yesterday, on a charge of having embezzled $30,000 belonging to the bank. Ex-Judge W. H. Robertson appeared as counsel for the officers of the bank, and ex-District Attorney John S. Bates for the accused. After an examination of the complaint and warrant upon which Mr. Hill had been arrested, Mr. Bates moved for the discharge of Hill on the ground that the complaint and warrant did not charge the commission of any crime upon which the defendant could be held to answer.

It was not claimed in the papers before the Court that any crime existed, except embezzlement; and even that was not properly preferred in the complaint, inasmuch as the material allegation which goes to make it a case of embezzlement was entirely omitted. It was necessary to show in the complaint that the accused, while in the employ of the bank, embezzled the funds of the institution, which had come into his possession by virtue of his position and employment in the bank. The complaint having failed to show that fact, the charge of embezzlement was not sustained. Judge Robertson considered the complaint sufficiently explicit for the purpose, but, after consulting authorities on the subject, amended the complaint, and Justice Ferris changed the phraseology of the warrant and placed it in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Ford, who informed Mr. Hill of his rearrest upon the new warrant.

The examination of the prisoner was then postponed until Wednesday, 29th inst. In the mean time two expert accountants are to be employed for the purpose of investigating the state of the books. Mr. Howe, of the bank, observed that the officers desired to give Mr. Hill every chance of proving himself innocent of any offense, and if he did so they would hold up both hands and rejoice. Another officer of the bank stated that there were eleven $1000 bills, and one $5000 bill, besides about $175,000 in bonds, which could have been converted into money at any moment that he might have taken with him had he been disposed to commit the crime of embezzlement. Not wishing to call upon any of his friends to become bail for him, Mr. Hill was remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

### FROM EUROPE.

#### This Morning's Quotations.

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Dec. 15—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92, and for account, 92¼. United States 5-20s of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 85; of 1865, 55, ex interest; 10-40s, 82¾. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 20½; Illinois Central, 100; Great Western, 36¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed quiet. Turpentine, 28s. 9d.@29s.

BREMEN, Dec. 15.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday at 6 thalers 60 groats, and closed flat and unchanged.

HAMBURG, Dec. 15.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday at 15 marc bancos, and closed flat and unchanged.

#### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 15—1 P. M.—American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 86¼; of 1867, 84½.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15—1 P. M.—Pork, 109s.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 72f. 85c.

—An Indiana farmer keeps a pair of black snakes in his barn, and is never troubled with vermin.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

#### The Governor Indefinitely Respites Dr. Schoeppe—He will not be Hung—The Murderer Titus is not so Fortunate—Seizure of Cuban Supplies.

#### Miss Logan Has Hard Lines in Baltimore—The People Hiss Her—Another Verdict Against a Railway Company.

### FROM THE STATE.

#### Dr. Paul Schoeppe Respited—Governor Geary and the Newspapers.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 15.—A special messenger left the capital this morning for Carlisle, bearing with him the official letter of Governor Geary, directing Sheriff Thompson to return the death-warrant in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, who was to have been hanged on Wednesday next for the murder of his betrothed wife, Miss Maria M. Stennecke. His respite is understood to be for an indefinite period, or at least until the Supreme Court has taken action on the recent motion made by counsel for the defense and Attorney-General Brewster jointly. It is admitted here that never has a case occurred in which such a pressure has been brought to bear upon the Governor in order to secure a respite. Every mail has brought petition upon petition, and every train has borne some delegation, beseeching executive clemency. Yesterday Governor Geary was closeted for several hours with a gentleman from Philadelphia who has taken an active interest in this anti-execution movement. At the expiration of the interview the Governor signified his intention, on the reception of the official notification from the Supreme Court that that tribunal had granted the writ of *certiorari*, of respiting the condemned man. During the conversation the Governor is understood to have animadverted pretty strongly upon the course pursued by the newspapers of the State, upon his pardon record. He also said that a great hubbub had been raised with reference to his course upon this case. He alluded to the fact that no direct application had been made to him for a respite, but on the contrary every one seemed to demand an unconditional pardon. So far, he had been unable to see his way sufficiently clear to grant such a request. A gentleman just from Carlisle states that Schoeppe, who knew nothing about the action of the Governer, was very sanguine that a respite would be granted, and if the verdict was set aside, he felt convinced that he could place a clean record before the public, as the recently discovered testimony, both as to the facts of the case and the question of poison, was very important.

#### The Case of Adam Titus, who is to be Executed on Wednesday Next.

An application has been or is about to be made to the Governor to also respite Adam Titus, who was to have been a partner of Schoeppe on the scaffold in Carlisle on Wednesday next. The case of this unfortunate man has been completely hidden by the excitement which has been raised in consequence of the recent movements with reference to Schoeppe. Titus was a resident of Southampton township, Cumberland county, and in January last went to the residence of Henry Stahm, which was in the neighborhood, and after knocking him down with the pole of an axe, severed his head from the body. Titus was arrested after considerable difficulty and locked up in the Carlisle jail, where he acted like a madman, destroying everything that came within his reach. His trial was fixed to follow that of Schoeppe. Accordingly, on the retirement of the jury in the above case, Titus was arraigned, and, contrary to the expectations of everybody, plead guilty. Judge Graham directed this plea to be entered on the docket of the Court, and sentenced Titus to death. The application for respite is based upon the allegation that the course of Judge Graham was an unusual one, and contrary to the usages of a majority of the Courts in this country. Several cases were cited, among which Philadelphia will come in for a share, where the prisoner has plead guilty of murder, that the Courts have ordered the plea to be withdrawn, and that of not guilty substituted, counsel have been assigned, and trials directed, and the result has invariably been the rendition of a verdict of a lower grade than first degree. Instances are also known where men have pleaded guilty of a crime which facts subsequently divulged they did not commit. It is now claimed that had Judge Graham proceeded to a trial in this case, ameliorating circumstances might have been produced which would have lessened the degree. Titus, it is said, does not join in this request, but says that he committed the murder, and that he is willing to die for it.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

#### Olive Logan Hissed.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Miss Olive Logan lectured last night, in Peabody Institute, on "Girls," Some of her sentiments did not meet with approval, and elicited hisses.

#### The Improvement of Jones' Falls.

Henry Tysen's plan for improving Jones' Falls, costing nearly four million dollars, which proposes straightening, deepening, and widening the Falls, has been recommended by the City Council committee.

#### A Righteous Verdict.

A jury has awarded six thousand dollars damages to Mary Strikhouse, against the Northern Central Railway, for killing her husband.

#### Counterfeit $20 Bills.

A large number of twenty-dollar national bank counterfeits were passed here yesterday in different parts of the city.

#### Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Middling uplands held firm at 25@30c. Flour dull, steady, and unchanged. Wheat—Red, $1 90@1 40. Corn firm at 88@91c. Oats, 56. Provisions unchanged. Bacon, rib sides, 18¾@19½; clear sides, 19½c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c.; hams, 21c. Lard, 19c. Whisky, $1 02@1 03 in wood and iron. Stock scarce.

### FROM NEW YORK.

#### Obituary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—General William R. Brewster, formerly commander of the Excelsior Brigade, died on Monday night in Brooklyn.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### Cancelling Revenue Stamps.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The committee appointed to examine and report upon the numerous devices for revenue stamps from which the marks of cancellation cannot be removed, are now holding meetings daily, and expect soon to report. In the meantime Commissioner Delano is considering the propriety of despatching an expert to Europe, to examine all the different kinds of stamps used there, before making a selection for the revenue service.

#### Portrait of Commissioner Delano.

The employes of Commissioner Delano's office are to present him with a life size portrait of himself as a Christmas present. The work is now on the easel of Kellogg.

#### Naval Intelligence.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

The Navy Department was to-day notified by Rear-Admiral Poor, by telegraph, that the United States steamer Powhatan arrived at Key West yesterday, with thirty-six of the misguided Americans abandoned at Nassau by the Lillian Expedition. They were taken to Key West on condition that they would not again attempt to infringe upon the neutrality laws of the United States.

The Admiral has changed his flag to the Severn, and the Powhatan will sail for Philadelphia to-day.

The department yesterday telegraphed for the United States steamer Severn to proceed to Savannah to convey the iron-clad Dictator to Key West.

Movements of vessels as received at the Navy Department to-day:—

The United States steamer Onward, Commander M. Haxtun, arrived at Panama November 17th, having left Callao November 4. The health of her officers and crew is good. The United States steamer Resaca arrived at Panama from San Francisco on the 24th of November.

United States steamer Kearsarge, Commander Thornton, arrived at Callao October 31, 1869; she sailed from Sidney, N. S. W., on September 1, touching at Wellington, N. Z., and sailed from thence on the 18th of September. Officers and crew all well.

United States steamer Plymouth will act as one of the convoys to the British man-of-war conveying the remains of the late George Peabody to the United States, instead of the Richmond, as heretofore reported.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

#### A Daring Robbery in Boston.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—This morning four genteelly-dressed men entered the store of Cooke & Aldrich, No. 143 Washington street. While one of the men engaged a clerk in conversation about the price and quality of some goods the other three managed to secrete four valuable fur capes, worth about $3000, in a valise. The robbery was not discovered until they had all left the store.

#### Boston Bank Statement.

The statement of the banks for the past week shows increased strength, the reserve being increased $170,120 in specie and $419,120 in legal-tender notes. Individual deposits have decreased $324,958, but the falling-off of available resources is more than made up by an increase in balance due to other banks of $692,930. The bank loan is increased $52,869, while the amount due from other banks is decreased $106,294. The circulation shows a decrease of $33,628. The total loan of the Boston banks represented at the Clearing House, including the amounts due from other banks, is now over $19,000,000, or a little over two and a half times more than their capital. The loan of several of the banks is over three times the amount of their capital.

#### The Boot and Shoe Trade.

The shipments of boots and shoes from this market for the week comprise 10,740 cases against 14,382 cases for the corresponding week of last year, and 7436 cases for the same time in 1867.

#### The Temperance Movement a Failure.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15.—The prospect now is that the temperance movement in this State is a failure, in consequence of schisms in the party. The call for the proposed convention has failed to make its appearance.

#### Fell from a Bridge.

Cora Hopkins fell from a railroad bridge yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. She was from Vermont, visiting friends.

#### Equalization of Bounties.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Commission on Equalization of Bounties have had presented to them a mass of information in regard to paper credit frauds which shows that nearly one million dollars was paid out during the war for "men in buckram."

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

#### The New Southern Line of Steamers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 15.—A meeting of the Seaboard Horticultural Society was held in Norfolk yesterday, to take into consideration the proposition to establish a new line of steamers from Richmond, via City Point and Norfolk, to New York, and to subscribe stock thereto.

The Old Dominion line of steamers of New York have five boats on the line from Richmond, touching at Norfolk, and seem to be able to carry all the freight now being shipped. The advocates of the new line are very bitter against the Old Dominion Company, claiming that it was a monopoly, and that the new line would effect a reduction of freights, enabling the farmer to realize more from his produce. On the other hand, it was argued that the Old Dominion Company would own the new line before the expiration of a year, and matters would be made worse. After much discussion a resolution was finally passed recommending the matter to the consideration of all farmers, shippers, and business men generally, and advised a liberal subscription to the stock.

There is to be a large sale of condemned Government stores here to-day, accumulations since the war.

### FROM THE WEST INDIES.

#### Cuban Supplies Seized by the English Authorities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Advices from Jamaica state that there were 69 boxes and cases landed at Port Maria, 38 of which contained powder, cartridges, and percussion caps, a few cases of Snider rifles and several of clothing, accoutrements, etc., all destined for the Cuban insurgents. They were seized by the British authorities.

### FROM THE WEST.

#### Arrest of a Shover of the Queer.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—This morning the police arrested a man for drunkenness, who gave his name as J. W. Lane, and found on him $50 in genuine money, $60 in counterfeit, and also a circular letter from Wagan & Co., No. 73 Nassau street, New York, informing him that they sold counterfeit money at low rates, so well executed as to deceive the Government Treasury detectives.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869.

The local Money Market presents no new feature to-day, save a firmer tone among the banks and lenders generally. The banks are not in a condition to expand their loans, and when the wants of the brokers are satisfied there is very little left apparently for the wants of the business classes.

The discounting done by them is confined to good customers and short date paper to cover the first week of January. Corporate institutions are engaged in preparations for maturing obligations and customary dividends, and in the meantime it may be expected that the leading feature of the currency market will be one of stringency.

Call loans are active at 6@7 per cent., and discounts on first-class paper of very short date may be quoted at 10 per cent. Gold opened weak with sales at 121¾, and closed at noon at 121¾, a decline of ⅛ on closing price yesterday. The tendency of the market is decidedly downward.

The market for Government bonds is greatly under the influence of gold, and prices this morning have felt another shock which may have the effect of throwing a large amount on the market and still further depressing prices.

There was an active movement in stocks this morning, and prices were well maintained. State loans were quiet, with sales of the 6s, first series, at 102¾. City 6s were taken at 99.

Reading Railroad was not very active; sales at 49·81@50 on short b. o.; Penna. Railroad was quiet and sold at 54; Catawissa Railroad preferred sold at 35 b. o.; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53⅛@53¾; and Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad at 40½.

In Canal shares we notice trifling sales of Lehigh Navigation at 33½, with 60½ bid for Morris preferred.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railroad shares the sales were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $50 | Pa 6s 1 sc.. | 95.10[illegible] | 100 | sh Read R.... | c. 49⅞ |
| $100 | City 6s, New. | 99 | 100 | do..... | b30. 50 |
| $1000 | do.....c&p. | 99 | 400 | do.....s.c. | 49·81 |
| $4000 | do.c&p.2d. | 99 | 100 | do..s30wn. | 49·81 |
| $3500 | do..c&p.ls. | 99 | 200 | do...s60wn. | 49·81 |
| $200 | do....d bill. | 99 | 100 | do...s5&1. | 49⅞ |
| $2100 | do.....c&p. | 99 | 400 | do..ls.b30. | 50⅛ |
| $3000 | C & A m 6s,89. | | 100 | do.....c. | 49⅝ |
| | s5.... | 93½ | 100 | do..... | 49¾ |
| $5000 | Am Gold..... | 121¾ | 500 | do....ls.2d. | 49¾ |
| 72 | sh Penna R..ls. | 54½ | 100 | do.....b10. | 49¾ |
| 141 | do .....ls. | 54 | 200 | do...ls.s10. | 49·81 |
| 70 | do .....ls. | 54 | 100 | do.....b30. | 50 |
| 13 | sh Leh V R...ls. | 58¾ | 200 | do...ls.s10. | 49·81 |
| 100 | do.....b5. | 58½ | 400 | do ..ls.b30. | 50 |
| 18 | do..... | 53⅞ | 200 | do .....s10. | 49·81 |
| 3 | do..... | 53⅞ | 100 | do.....c. | 49·81 |
| 1 | do..... | 53⅞ | 100 | do..s10wn. | 49·81 |
| 68 | do.....ls. | 53⅞ | 200 | do...ls.s10. | 49·81 |
| 100 | sh Cata Pf..b30. | 35 | 400 | do ..ls.s10. | 49·81 |
| 48 | sh Leh N Sc.... | 33½ | 100 | do.....b30. | 50⅛ |
| 12 | sh O C & A R R. | 40½ | 100 | do..s30wn. | 49·81 |

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 112¼@112¾; do., 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1865, 115@115¼; do. do., 1867, 115¼@115¾; do., 1868, 115¼@115¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾; Cur. 6s, 108¾@109. Gold, 121¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114@114¼; do. 1864, 112@112¾; do. 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. July, 1865, 114¾@115⅛; do. July, 1867, 115¼@115½; do. July, 1868, 115¼@115½; 5s, 10-40, 109¾@109¾. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 108¾@109. Gold, 121¾@121¾. Market weak.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¼@119; do. 1862, 114@114¼; do. 1864, 112@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 114¼@115; do. 1867, do. 115¼@115¾; do. 1868, do., 115¼@115¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108@109; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121¾@122; Silver, 120@121¾.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 121¾ | 10·45 A. M. | 121¾ |
| 10·05 " | 121¾ | 11·42 " | 121¾ |
| 10·06 " | 121¾ | 11·45 " | 121¾ |
| 10·40 " | 121¾ | 12·10 P. M. | 121¾ |

#### Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. & H. R. c.s. | 89¾ | Chi. and R. I. R. | 104½ |
| N. Y. Cen. & H. R scrip | 88¾ | Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch. | 88¾ |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 26 | Pacific M. S. | 51 |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 99¾ | Adams Express. | 61¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 85¾ | Tennessee 6s. | 42 |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 70¾ | Gold | 121¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 83 | Market unsettled. | |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.—The Flour market is exceedingly quiet, and prices, although quotably unchanged, are in favor of buyers. There is no shipping demand, and home consumers operate sparingly. About 600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·75@4·87½; extras at $5·12½@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·12½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50, according to quality. Rye flour is lower. Sales at $5·25@5·37½. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and prices are weak. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·25@1·28. Rye is steady at $1 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday; sales of 1000 bushels old yellow at $1·08, and 5000 bushels new do. at 80@85c. for damp and prime dry. Oats are not much sought after; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 57@60c., the latter r

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### THE TELEGRAPHIC CIRCUIT OF THE GLOBE.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

We have had a number of cable despatches within the last few days, from which we may derive assurance that before a very great while we will be in telegraphic communication with China and Japan, as well as the East Indies and other parts of the Oriental world. Our readers are aware that the Great Eastern is at this time engaged in the work of laying a cable along the bed of the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea, between Bombay and Suez, a distance which will require a cable line of the length of 4000 statute miles, or as great a length as the cable between France and this country. This line, in connection with the Alexandria and Malta line, already in existence, will bring India into immediate communication with Europe—while we in this country will also, of course, be able to receive our daily despatches of East India affairs.

Already preparations have been made for the extension of this line to China. We had a London despatch last week announcing the formation of a company there to lay a submarine cable between Bombay and Hong Kong, and we know that this is but the carrying out of a project for which preparations were made some time ago. There is now no difficulty about obtaining capital for cable companies in London; and the English facilities for cable-making and cable-laying have become so great that we may reasonably expect to see the Bombay and Hong Kong line in full operation before the close of the coming year. When, by this means, London is enabled to hold daily communication with the Chinese Empire, New York will of course enjoy the same privilege; and Koopmanschap in San Francisco will be able to telegraph to China for emigrants, not in a westerly direction, as ought to be the case, but by long easterly lines of wires and cables, via New York, London, Malta, Suez, and Bombay to Hong Kong. The English have undoubtedly got the start of us, as well as of the rest of the world, in this matter of telegraphic communication with China and the countries of the Orient; and the English will undoubtedly derive the greater part of the advantages from the connection thus established. But we do not propose to worry over the matter. We ourselves will use the lines as much as we may need them in the meantime; and we are quite sure in time to have our own cables across the Pacific, as the precursors of a commerce certain yet to attain stupendous proportions.

We have, moreover, had the assurance, within the last few days, of the establishment of another cable line in another part of the world, that may also bring us into telegraphic communication with the Chinese Empire. Our St. Petersburg despatch of the 8th announced that the Czar of Russia had granted the authorization to a company to lay a submarine cable connecting some point on the coast of Asiatic Russia with China and Japan—touching the Chinese territory, we suppose, at Shanghai, whence connections with the other Chinese ports will be formed by the lines of the American Company which has already received the necessary concessions from the Pekin Government. The Russo-Chinese cable will connect with St. Petersburg by the great overland Russian lines (not yet completed), and it will be quite possible for us to establish a connection between it and our American telegraph system. We are now engaged in extending our wires in a northerly direction along the Pacific coast, and there is not the slightest doubt hat they will advance till they have stretched cross British Columbia and reached Alaska. From our telegraph stations there, it will ot be a very difficult matter to lay a cable cross the straits which separate our territory rom that of Asiatic Russia, thus forming a onnection with the Russo-Chinese line and establishing telegraphic communication round the globe.

To observe that this will be the case when the projects now being prosecuted are completed, let us commence at any point of the circle. Say we begin at New York, from which we may move in either direction; but let us pass westwardly to San Francisco, northwardly to Alaska, across Behring's Straits to the Russo-Asiatic cable, which carries us to China; thence to Bombay by the projected English line; from there to Suez, Malta, and London, and onward to our point of departure at New York by the Atlantic cable. Or suppose we take another point at the opposite side of the world—let it be Hong Kong, for example. The merchant or correspondent there can telegraph to New York by two lines running in opposite directions. He can send his despatch to us by way of Bombay, Suez, London, and the Atlantic cable; or he can send it to us by way of the Russo-Asiatic line, Alaska, San Francisco, and the overland wires. We trust that this Russo-Asiatic line, as well as the British Bombay line to China, will be constructed and brought into successful operation. Russia has great interests in China and a vast commerce with China. The establishment of this line of telegraphic communication would be of incalculable advantage to Russia. That it would also be of great advantage to us is unquestionable.

### SINISTER INFLUENCES AT WASHINGTON—MR. TRUMBULL'S REMEDY.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

If Senator Trumbull really desires to promote the efficiency of the civil service, maintain the dignity of Representatives and Senators in Congress, and restore integrity in legislation, he could, one would suppose, find ample opportunity for the furtherance of his purposes without making it a crime for a Representative to give the Executive correct information touching the fitness of applicants for office. To give such information, whether it is required or not, is not only the right but the duty of every member of Congress; and the fact that we may occasionally have an Executive who does not seek such information, or who disregards it when given, only renders the performance of the duty on the part of the Representative still more imperative. He who gives this information from a sense of public duty is a public benefactor and not a criminal. It is the abuse of the privilege which their position gives to members of Congress that needs to be corrected. Had Senator Trumbull provided against the abuse of the system, and, while preserving the right of recommendation, only sought to regulate the manner of its exercise; had he provided in his bill that all recommendations should be in writing, and be placed on file; that any Representative who should endorse more than one person for the same office, or who should, after having recommended one for an office secretly oppose his appointment without withdrawing his recommendation on file; and had he further declared that any member of Congress who should support an applicant for office for a pecuniary consideration, or in pursuance of any corrupt agreement or understanding—or that any Senator or Representative who should receive any money or other valuable consideration from an officeholder whose appointment he had recommended, should be guilty of a misdemeanor—he would have struck at a growing evil, convinced the people of the sincerity of his effort to effect a reform in the abuses connected with the administration of the Government, and commended his proposition to the favorable consideration of the people. But when he attempts to convert an act of duty into a misdemeanor, it will be difficult for him to convince the people that his measure is not absurd as well as unjust.

The Senator having undertaken, however, to regulate the abuses arising out of the intercourse between members of Congress and the Executive Department, and to read a lecture on Congressional dignity and departmental independence—all of which we admit was much needed—his attention may be called to one or two additional abuses in this connection which seem to us worthy his attention.

First in order, then, is the practice of members mixing in the controversies which arise between the departments and the taxpayer. In 1853 an act of Congress was passed which prohibited any Senator or Representative in Congress from acting, "for any compensation paid or agreed to be paid, as agent or attorney in prosecuting any claim against the United States." The letter of this act, strictly construed, does not, perhaps, prevent members of Congress from acting as claim agents, provided their compensation is political support, given or to be given, rather than "a compensation paid or to be paid." And possibly it cannot be said to prohibit them from defending claims which the Government may make against the citizen. But it is very clear that the evil which Congress sought to remedy was the exercise of Congressional influence upon clerks and the subordinates of departments before whom these claims were pending. The spirit of this statute, if not its letter, is habitually violated. Go into the Internel Revenue Department any morning between the hours of 9 and 12, and you will see Representatives waiting in the ante-room to obtain an interview with the head of the department respecting some controversy involving money, which has arisen between a constituent and the Government. In important controversies between the department and great whisky or tobacco thieves, you may be sure that in a majority of cases the thief will either directly or indirectly be represented before the department by his member of Congress.

### HOLDING BACK ON THE CUBAN QUESTION—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Every one asks with some surprise what the apparently pro-Spanish policy of the administration and the seemingly studied reticence of Congress on the Cuban question mean. Even those members of Congress who are most pronounced and advanced in favor of Cuban independence or annexation are holding back. Monster petitions to Congress, with seventy thousand signatures, for the recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence are laid aside for the present, and that upon the motion of members who have been the warm friends of Cuba. Months ago the President did not hesitate to express opinions highly favorable to the Cubans. The Secretary of State was scarcely less sympathetic and hopeful for Cuba than his chief. All this is on record. Our Minister at Madrid was instructed to tell the Spanish Government, nearly nine months ago, that public opinion in the United States was so strongly in favor of the Cubans that the administration and Congress would be compelled at no distant day to recognize them. At the end of the session of Congress last spring, the House of Representatives passed a resolution unanimously expressing sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for freedom and authorizing the President to recognize them. It is known, too, that our Government made an effort, about the same time, to negotiate with Spain for the independence of Cuba.

Nor should it be forgotten that the seizure and detention of the Spanish gunboats for a time had no real relation to Peru. No one had any idea that these gunboats would or could be used against Peru. The Government knew this, and, therefore, using the Peruvian Minister or the pretended *quasi* war with Peru in the matter was mere pretext. There is no doubt that the object at the time was to serve the Cubans in an indirect way. Everything tended to show that the Government and people of the United States were steadily advancing to a point when this country would interpose in some way or other in favor of Cuban independence. Everybody expected it, the press anticipated it, and the poor Cubans were inspired with hope by it. That was the state of the question up to two weeks ago, and a great deal was expected from the President and Congress, or from Congress, at least, as soon as the session commenced. General Grant said even to one of the Cuban Junta, in an interview ten days since, that Congress would take prompt action on the subject of Cuba.

But we are not willing to believe the administration is aiming to assist the Spaniards and to crush the Cubans, notwithstanding the language of the President's message and the release of the Spanish gunboats. We are disposed to believe there may be some overtures from Spain—some professed disposition on the part of that power to open negotiations for the sale or cession of Cuba, and that our Government is desirous to conciliate the Spaniards and to save their pride from being wounded, so that the object may be accomplished under the form of friendship. The extraordinary attentions to General Sickles, our Minister at Madrid, lately, give color to this opinion. We cannot believe that the Government, and least of all that General Grant, would take the back track in the Cuban question for fear of war with Spain. Such a bugbear would not disturb the most nervous old fogy if he had any sense. But if the seeming pro-Spanish and anti-Cuban policy of the administration arises from any new movement on the part of Spain to negotiate for the sale or independence of Cuba, it may be well to warn the Government against any possible Spanish treachery, so that it may not aid the Spaniards in their atrocious system of war on Cuba for the sake of a remote contingency. If our Government be too yielding and tender in its friendship for Spain on such a prospect, it may be cheated and be laughed at by the whole world for its simplicity and folly! The only way to treat Spain and this Cuban question is in the boldest manner and on the principle of a broad American policy, independent of what the rest of the world may think or say.

### POPULARITY OF GENERAL GRANT'S MESSAGE IN CONGRESS.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The *Times*, which devoted a long editorial on Monday to aspersions of the Democratic party, had, in the same number, the following servile and sycophantic tribute to President Grant, telegraphed from its regular Washington correspondent:—

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is strictly accurate to say that the reception of the President's message by Congress has been marked by a spirit of hearty concurrence and general satisfaction such as has not been exhibited since the last message of Mr. Lincoln. It has brought back the days of happy accord and complete harmony between Congress and the administration, which result must inevitably be felt throughout the country. There are portions of the message, of course, which do not meet with unanimous approval; but these exceptions disappear in the hearty approval of the tone of the message and the general admiration of the terse and perspicuous manner in which the President states his arguments, facts, and suggestions when he gets fairly beyond his introduction. There are even some sentences which are models of condensed thought and compact expression. Directness of statement was always a characteristic of General Grant's orders, letters, and reports; and that part of the message devoted to direct statements—which is the larger part—fully sustains his reputation in this respect."

This fulsome praise of a weak President betokens as little judgment or discrimination as the *Times'* tirade against the Democratic party. President Grant has convinced Congress that he is so little formidable, either by his own sagacity or by the talents and influence of his Cabinet, that there is no necessity for making any laborious attempt to thwart him. The ascendancy which Congress has arrogated for the last four or five years is in so little danger from so feeble a President that its members feel that there would be more scandal and damage to their party in a quarrel than gain from openly bridling an officer who is such a cipher in politics.

If, as General Grant's sycophant asserts, his recent message brings him a rich harvest of Congressional popularity, the natural consequence would be the adoption of all his leading recommendations. But there are, as yet, no symptoms that any of them will be successful. In what he said about Cuba he did not propose any action by Congress, but only explained his own position on a subject which is outside the legislative province. There is no unanimous acquiescence by Congress in that part of his message. On Monday, Mr. Carpenter, the popular Republican Senator from Wisconsin, offered a bill to prevent the departure of the Spanish gunboats; and Mr. Davis, the ablest Republican Representative from this State, proposed that the President should be asked if he desired new legislation to enable him to take sides with the Cubans. This topic excites more popular feeling than any other touched in the message; and although the President's position on it is correct, it is certain that it does not meet the general approbation of the Republican members. His past action on this subject, and his sudden change of front, have placed the Republican press, and most of the Republican members, in a false position. His seizure and detention of the gunboats, and the sympathy he has in various ways manifested for the insurgents, gave a cue which his party was too eager to follow; and now, after they have been committing themselves for so many months to the cause of the insurgents, it is very awkward for them to be required to "turn their backs upon themselves," and support the President in frowning down a movement which he and they have so long abetted. On this question, surely, the message is not responded to with unanimous plaudits, and it has brought him no increase of popularity.

### LAXITY OF DIVORCE.

*From the Chicago Republican.*

It is a painful fact in the very painful case now so prominently before the public that the more one scrutinizes it the more offensive grow its details. The Indiana divorce of Mrs. McFarland seems indeed to have been one of the cruelest of burlesques on honorable legislation. Induced to leave her husband without a single warning note, Mrs. McFarland appears to have settled in Indianapolis for nothing else than to bridge over, as slightly as possible, the gulf fixed between Richardson and herself. She first files a petition for divorce before Judge Woolen (it is well that we have his name) on the ground of her husband's intemperate habits and ill-treatment of herself. Not a word in it, however, about the crime with which Mr. Beecher did not scruple to charge him. Affidavit is made that the unsuspecting McFarland is not a resident of the State, and then he is notified by "the *Morgan County Gazette*, a weekly newspaper of general circulation," according to its proprietor, that the suit is proceeding. Probably not being a subscriber and regular reader of this "weekly newspaper of general circulation," McFarland does not reply, and the trial goes forward. The witnesses are Mrs. McFarland's father, and one Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Calhoun, who, by the way, will have to be exonerated by forthcoming testimony of a great deal of present suspicion if she cares to stand well with public opinion. The father's story is so vague that one shivers to think of the dangers that environ the happiest couples in the world. He "specifies abuse and violence" by testifying that his son-in-law used to rave when intoxicated, and break the plates and dishes. Suddenly looms up the Hon. A. G. Porter, who vouches for Mrs. McFarland's respectability, having been introduced to her by the "most respectable people in New York;" and modestly requests the divorce as a personal favor. Then we have Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Calhoun, who gives hearsay evidence that McFarland used to get drunk, and alleges that she once saw him in a state of intoxication. As to the abuse and ill-treatment, she only knows what Mrs. McFarland told her. If Mrs. McFarland had had no interest in the result, this kind of testimony would have been execrable in itself; but as she was intensely concerned, her diluted and distorted assertions were terribly out of place. Yet, on the strength of this flimsy evidence, Judge Woolen fires the train which has exploded so disastrously, by handing over Mrs. McFarland to the arms of Richardson and the sympathy of "the Gilbert girls." Surely this Judge Woolen could never have contemplated such an awful comment on his loose ruling. He could never have reflected on the woes and the misery and the scandal which were latent in his decree of divorce. But the lesson has been read, and the community still rings with its dismal echoes. The scandalous laxity of law and the parody of justice have for once been brought face to face with the fate that should always attend them. Whether the effect will be lasting; whether its solemn protest will be always quick and vital, we do not know, and cannot assume. But we trust the notoriety and inquiry the case has excited may result beneficially to public morals and the means of getting us back nearer to the ancient landmarks, when marriage was a sacred bond, entered into for this life and the one beyond, and not to be loosely severed by human agencies.


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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
*YOUNG FOLKS SERIES.*
Day Lectures by
PAUL B. DU CHAILLU,
The Great African Traveller and Explorer.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15, "AMONG THE CANNIBALS."
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18, "LOST IN THE JUNGLES."
The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties.
Admission to each Lecture.....25 cents
Reserved seats (extra).....25 cents
Doors open at 2; Lecture at 3 o'clock.
Orchestral prelude at 2¾.
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the afternoons of the Lectures. 12 14 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THE CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THE MOST FINISHED ORATOR IN AMERICA,
will deliver his celebrated oration on
"DANIEL O'CONNELL."
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7: Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7¾. 12 10 6t

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY
Will take place at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
BROAD Street, below Locust, Philadelphia, commencing December 20, and ending December 25, at 10 o'clock P. M.
The Society will offer their usual valuable Awards of SILVER CUPS, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, STANDARD BOOKS AND PERIODICALS, as well as CASH PREMIUMS.
Entry Books now open.
Address "JOS. M. WADE, Corresponding Secretary, No. N. THIRTEENTH Street, Philadelphia." 12 14 3t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 ltuJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 13 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

FAIR.—A FAIR WILL BE HELD THE 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, at the PENNA. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, No. 3261 LOCUST Street, West Philadelphia, the proceeds to be applied to the payment for the "Home." 12 11

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 3d, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3d to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869.
Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.
S. SHEPHERD,
12 8 7t Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT,
TRENTON, Dec. 11, 1869.
The water will not be drawn from the level of the Delaware and Raritan Canal until the 25th instant.
J. G. STEVENS,
12 13 mwf3t Engineer and Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

COLD-WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf§

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 907 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
1§25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BRONZES!

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE
WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING
Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds,
SELECTED AS THE BEST FROM AMONG THE WORKS OF

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| EMILE HERBERT, | MOIGNIEZ, |
| A. CARIER, | PAUTROT, |
| J. GREGOIRE, | E. DELABRIERRE, |
| E. CARLIER, | COUSTOU, |
| HUZEL, | E. CANA, |
| PEIFFER, | PILET, |
| P. J. MENE, | DUCHOISELLE, |
| DUMAIGE, | BOURET, |

BULLO.
Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.
Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,
IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE, FLORENTINE, ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,
ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf

Holiday Present.

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GRIFFITH & PAGE.
HOLIDAY LIST.
CARVED WOOD,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE,
TEA TRAYS,
CUTLERY,
French and German Fancy Goods.
12 1 wsm1t

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT
Fancy Articles,
Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [12 14 14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

A. J. IANDER, JR.,
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
Also, No. 100 FULTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Such as all the NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES, CHAIRS, TOWEL-RACKS, FOOT-RESTS.
Also, a full line of PAPER-EMBROIDERED PATTERNS, WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC.
MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmw1m

USEFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ROSEWOOD DESKS, RUSSIA AND TURKEY
WRITING-CASES,
foreign and domestic.
VIENNA, PARIS, AND LONDON FINE
POCKET-BOOKS,
in Russia, Turkey, and Calf.
MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

XYLOPLASTIQUE INKSTANDS, TRAYS, PAPER WEIGHTS, and MATCH BOXES, SCOTCH GOODS—A large assortment.
Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Elegantly engraved.
N. B.—Our patrons will oblige us by giving their orders for engraving intended for Holiday Presents, at an early date. MASON & CO.,
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ROGERS, WOSTENHOLM AND OTHER FINE English makes,
Pocket-Knives and Scissors.
BRONZE AND CARVED WOOD
INKSTANDS
in great variety.
CARVED PAPER KNIVES, BOOK-MARKERS, PEN-HOLDERS, TRAYS, MATCH and STAMP BOXES, in Wood and Ivory.
MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

WILTBERGER'S
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Are warranted equal to any made.
VANILLA, LEMON, ROSE, PINEAPPLE, ORANGE, CLOVES, NUTMEG, BITTER ALMONDS, CINNAMON.
Prepared at
A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,
No. 238 North SECOND Street.
Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Bluing clothes. 11 8 mwf3mrp

PIANOS.

GREAT SALE
OF
First-Class Rosewood Pianos,
AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.
Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates
Lower than we ever Offered Heretofore,
In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.
The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.
Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain
A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT
At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.
Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our WAREROOMS,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.
A special discount of 20 per cent. during the month of December. 12 1 mwfim

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
26 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

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Invite the attention of the Public to their LARGE ASSORTMENT
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MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD
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For the Holidays,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH,
Handsomely Illustrated and Bound in a variety of beautiful styles, suitable for
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ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE AND COLORED TOY BOOKS,
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AN EXTENSIVE NEW STOCK
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HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,
FOR CHRISTMAS, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
Also, Presentation Bibles for CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
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STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
Harding's Patent Chain-back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
W. W. HARDING,
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11 27 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 9 25

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DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

# NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—The Germantown Library Association was organized on Monday at their room, No. 4808 Main street.

—About 8 o'clock last night a thief attempted to steal some washed clothes from the yard of Mrs. Stalcup, No. 814 Erie street.

—A meeting of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the publication house, Arch street, near Sixth.

—The Americus Club, a political organization, took possession of new quarters last evening, on Fifth street, above Prune. There was a street parade, followed by an entertainment at the club room.

—An inquest was yesterday held on the body of John Mitchell, who died suddenly at No. 718 S. Seventh street. Deceased was a pensioner, he having lost a leg in the United States service. His death was attributed to intemperance.

—Yesterday afternoon Reserve Officer Clayton arrested a man named William Turner for the theft of a piece of cloth, valued at $25, from the store of Mr. John Louty, No. 26 S. Eighth street. Turner was committed by Alderman Kerr, in default of $1600 bail, for trial.

—Preparations are being made for the reception of the Powhatan which is to be refitted at our Navy Yard. A telegram received yesterday announces her departure from Key West, Florida, for this city. This will add some hundred men to the force employed in the several departments.

—The Committee of Fire and Trusts had a meeting last evening to investigate the charge against the Harmony Engine Company, growing out of the capture of and damage to the Fame Hose carriage, several weeks ago; also, a difficulty between the Northern Liberty and Ringgold Hose Companies.

—John Devinney was arrested yesterday by the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for working a lame horse at a new building in Locust street, above Fifteenth. The horse was hoisting stone by a pulley. Devinney was fined five dollars and costs, and held in $300 for future good behavior by Alderman S. P. Jones.

by Rev. William Cooper, D. D.; after which addresses bearing on the subject were delivered by Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., and Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D. In the afternoon a Love Feast was held in the Green Street Church, when brief addresses were made by several clergymen, and prayers offered up in behalf of this object. It was stated that the churches throughout the country belonging to this denomination would be expected to raise from $800,000 to $1,000,000 during the next twelve months.

—Last evening a large missionary meeting was held in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch, the church being filled in all parts. Bishop Scott presided, and, on taking the chair, made a brief address explanatory of the object of the meeting. The churches of this denomination in the city have been pledged to raise fifty thousand dollars towards the missionary enterprise, and the meeting was called to afford an opportunity to the membership to listen to addresses on this subject. During the evening prayer was made

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 122¼.

—The Spanish war steamer Isabella has left Havana for New York, with crews for twelve of the Spanish gunboats.

—A defalcation of $50,000 is reported to have been discovered in the accounts of the Howard National Bank, Boston.

—The country in the neighborhood of Colima, Mexico, is in a state of anarchy. Murders and robberies are of daily occurrence.

—One ballot was taken in the Kentucky Legislature yesterday for a United States Senator, without a choice. McCreery will probably be elected to-day.

—In the Tennessee House yesterday, a resolution requesting the forthcoming Constitutional Convention to grant the elective franchise to women was tabled.

—In consequence of the intractability of the Collector of the port of Mazatlan, Mexico, cargoes now expected from Europe will probably discharge at San Blas.

—A party of one hundred men took two negroes out of the Richmond (Ky.) jail on Sunday night, hung one, and having whipped the other, put him back in jail.

—After April 6, 1870, the University of California will be declared by the Regents free to all properly qualified applicants from all countries, and the fees abolished.

—Cornelius C. Donaghue, of Titusville, Pa., has been awarded $30,000 in the New York Supreme Court, at Buffalo, as compensation for injuries sustained in the Mast Hope disaster.

—General Clark, the Republican member elect from the Third Texas District, who arrived in Washington last evening, says that the Republicans have won a great victory in that State.

—Mr. Gaylord, Treasurer of the Avondale Relief Fund, reports receipts to the amount of $100,077·32, of which $12,727·64 has been distributed among the sufferers by the awful calamity, and $76,635·72 invested, leaving a balance on hand of $10,713·76. Mr. G. H. Stuart has a further sum of $26,000 deposited at call at six per cent. interest.

—In Congress yesterday no business was transacted after the delivery of the Fessenden eulogies, as mentioned in our report.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Carlists are active on the French and Portuguese frontiers.

—Eugenie has written to the Pope, regretting her inability to visit him.

—Peter's pence, since 1859, have yielded the Pope one hundred million francs.

—Paul Angelo, a Spanish deputy, who had fled to France, has been ordered to leave that country.

—A large number of addresses and presents were taken to the Pope by the Bishops present at the Œcumenical Council.

—Two gunshops were entered in Dublin, yesterday, by unknown persons. The owners were fired at and one killed. A number of pistols and guns were carried off.

—Pio Nono has issued a bull defining the conditions upon which propositions may be submitted to the Œcumenical Council, and fixing the order of precedence. A majority of the bishops are dissatisfied with many of its provisions.

## BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

### An Important Meeting—The Report of the Committee on School Superintendency.

A regular stated meeting of the Board of School Control was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the President, Mr. Daniel Steinmetz, in the chair.

The resignation of Robert M. Wilson, of the Eighth section, was received and accepted.

The appointees of the Court of Common Pleas, Messrs. Daniel Wetherby and Simon Gratz, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Wetherill and Wilson, were sworn in as members of the Board.

A communication was read from the Twenty-seventh section, endorsing the action of the President of the Board in opposing the increase of the salaries of the teachers, and recommending the Board to turn their attention to the building of school houses instead of the salaries of teachers.

Mr. Weidner moved to send the communication back to the directors of the Twenty-seventh section, as it was insulting to the Board.

Mr. Green moved an amendment, that it be received and filed. Not agreed to.

The motion to send the communication back was then agreed to.

Mr. Elkin, Chairman of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers, submitted the following report:—

The semi-annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification for teachers in the public schools was held in the Zane Street School, November 11 and 12. There were 162 applicants, 12 males and 150 females. Four males and sixteen females have the required average, 75—a first-class certificate. Two males and forty females an average of 65—a second-class certificate, and thirty-one females an average of 60—a third-class. Total number of certificates, 93. Of that number, 83 are from the Girls' Normal School. Since the enactment of the law in 1865, ten semi-annual examinations have been held, and 856 certificates granted, averaging 173 per annum. Several special examinations have been held during the same period, and about 50 certificates awarded.

The following are the names of those holding the average required for a certificate of qualification as teachers in the First School District of Pennsylvania, dating from the examination held November 11th and 12th, 1869:—

Louis A. Ridge, Thomas H. Fuller, Annie H. Thompson, Mary Anna Burrough, Kate E. Pinnmer, F. Louise Young, C. Henry Kain, Lizzie Philler, William Brown, Sabina A. Adamson, Sophie W. Burnester, Mary Lybrand, Kate Berghauser, Mary Fisher, Miriam C. Haskins, Mary Arbelo, Kate A. Nevins, S. A. Gaskell, Sallie W. Powell, Annie Lucy, Ella A. Fagan, Maggie E. Quin, Mary F. Souder, Henrietta M. Myers, Maggie L. Dugas, Lizzie L. Burnett, S. Laura Donley, A. Cora Davis, Mary E. Jones, Kate Boyer, Annie E. Smith, Linda M. Taylor, Mary R. Brevort, Anna L. Doerr, Kate S. Gillespie, Anna M. Foust, Lillie H. Morris, Mary E. Broadhurst, Mary W. Clifton, Clara J. Armstrong, W. J. Rogers, Mary C. Hughes, Alice T. Brown, Lizzie N. Hay, M. Louise Sinn, Susanna C. Hecker, Mary Quinlan, Clemmil W. McCord, Elmira Meredith, Jennie McArdle, Laura McIntosh, Annie L. Keen, H. W. Shaulte, Josephine Sallor, Anna J. Miller, Lizzie A. Morris, Rena H. Campbell, Alinda M. Fay, Mary E. Wagner, Annie M. Hinkle, G. Buckwalter, Clara Markle, Esther G. Patton, Mary Currick, Ez Lizzie Smith, Louisa K. Jefferson, Mary F. Belcher, Kate K. Hare, Lizzie C. Thompson, Nettie Crawford, Mane E. Jacobs, Sallie Morrison, Annie W. Smith, Harriet H. Hinkle, Adelaide V. Sundland, Carrie E. Perkins, Ella C. Williams, Maggie A. Murphy, Sallie S. Sterritt, Mary A. Hitchenman, Emily J. Beale, Belle Thompson, Mary E. Hulme, Sallie E. Murphy, Laura A. Elliott, Mary Ferguson, Allie Norton, Rachel J. Eisenbrey, Phœbe Wiler, M. Lillie Brooks, Carrie M. Hutton, Josephine Thompson, Annie Culbert.

Mr. McBride moved that 500 copies of the report be published for the use of the members of the Board. Agreed to.

Mr. Hickok, from the Office Committee, submitted a report, recommending the printing of the warrants on bank-note paper. Agreed to.

The same gentleman also presented the following interesting report:—

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the Board of Controllers of Public Schools:*—

The Special Committee on the School Superintendency respectfully present the following report:

Organization and system are essential to the successful administration of public school affairs; especially in a community so large as ours, and so rapidly growing. The proper organization of a public school system, as understood and operated in this country, is so simple as to be self-evident. To state the case is to decide the policy.

With most of the leading features of a well-arranged system of public instruction our people are already familiar. School buildings and furniture, teachers and text-books, they know to be indispensable. They understand the necessity for grades in schools, from the primary to the high school, in order to the proper classification of pupils and arrangement of studies, and the suitable division of labor among teachers. They recognize the propriety of normal schools for the due training of teachers for the public schools, of a competent board of examiners to grant certificates, and of teachers' institutes for the improvement of teachers already in the field. And they are accustomed to the agency of controllers and directors in the general and local government of the system. Thus far we stand on common ground, and are conscious of no material differences of opinion.

But there is, with us, one element yet wanting to fill up the outline, and round out the full proportions of a symmetrical and complete school system.

Next to its teaching force and means of support, an indispensable requisite to the full success of any public system of education is the general supervision of the schools by experts in the art of teaching. This principle, the professional supervision of schools, is everywhere alike applicable, in town and country, city and village, and furnishes the key to the revolution in the workings of public school systems during the last fifteen years throughout the Northern half of the republic, especially in our large cities. It has also been the executive main-spring of educational effort in the Southern States since the close of the Rebellion.

Your committee have not been able to discover anything in the condition or prospects of the First school district to make it an exception to the universal rule. On the contrary, they are of the impression that a more inviting field for its beneficent agency cannot readily be found.

The Committee on Revision of Studies alluded to this subject in their general report of March 10, 1868, and stated with great force and justness, that "No plan of general education the success of which depends upon the conduct of others, however solicitous these may be in the performance of their duties, can be complete without a supervisory head. We mean, of one who, having the confidence and affection of the teachers, shall act in harmony with them, ready and watchful to discover deficiencies in the system, and to recommend to the consideration of the Board such improvements as his own experience and that of other cities may from time to time suggest. Thus we should be constantly advised by one who, thoroughly accomplished in his duties, would be enabled to direct his whole attention to the large field of instruction covered by the schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania."

If this timely admonition had been heeded, and a really competent school superintendent placed in the field at the same time with our revised course of studies, nearly two years of lost time would, in the judgment of your committee, have been saved; our teachers have been less bewildered; the board relieved from perplexing embarassments, and needed modifications ascertained and settled at a much earlier day.

Your committee do not propose to themselves any elaborate discussion of this subject in detail. It is too late in the day, in this remarkable era of educational light, activity, and progress, for such a line of argument. It is no longer an open question. They point at once to the living, unanswerable demonstration furnished by New York city, with her corps of superintendents, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Buffalo, and a score of other cities, where this mode of supervision is as much an established part of their school machinery as fuel and furniture, text-books and teachers; and where the superiority of the results produced vindicates, beyond all peradventure, the wisdom of the policy.

What Congress would be in attempting to conduct a war without a general in the field; the directors of our leading railway company without general and division superintendents in immediate charge of their road; or a machine shop without a foreman; the Board of Control practically is, without a skilled and efficient agent to supervise and periodically report upon the work of tuition in the schools.

To legislate is one thing; to administer is another and a very different thing. The Board of Control is a legislative body, mainly; and in the nature of things it can never, either of itself or through any of its committees, reach, stimulate, and mould the working life of our schools. What official and authentic information has the board to-day of the condition of the schools under its charge, or the fidelity with which the course of instruction or any other prescribed regulations are carried out? None! Then why grope in the dark any longer? Why not by decisive action place ourselves at once in the line of intelligently directed progress?

The principle under consideration is already conceded in our own practice. We have a superintendent of school buildings and repairs, whose services are invaluable. A superintendent of music, without which there could be no uniform system in that important but long-neglected branch of education: and nine-tenths of our teachers, the assistants, have been for years under the normal jurisdiction of their respective principals. Why not give supervision a more extended and serviceable application in a direction more vitally important than any other?

The School Superintendent would be as useful to the Sectional Boards as to the Board of Control. Having to do mainly with the methods of instruction and the appliances of the teaching art, there could be no conflict of jurisdiction, as his duties in this respect would cover ground they do not pretend to occupy. Their committees would accompany him on his school visitations at their pleasure; and it is very desirable they should do so, in order to profit by any suggestions he may have to make, and to judge for themselves of the performance of his official duties. Scrupulously respecting their local jurisdiction and authority, and reporting to them upon such matters coming under his observation as belong to them to regulate, a mutual good understanding, beneficial to the schools, would soon be had, and more uniformly harmonious relations established between them and the Board of Control.

The only objection worthy of consideration is a sensitive apprehension on the part of teachers that they may fall into bad hands. Here there should be no mistake. The duties to be performed, and the extent and peculiar condition of the field of labor, are such as to challenge and reward the best efforts of the best and ablest men in the ranks of the profession. None others should be thought of.

The incumbent of this important office should not only possess literary and scientific attainments equal to the position, and skill and experience in the art of teaching that would place him at the very head of his profession, coupled with energy of character and executive ability, but he should be devoted to the cause for its own sake; and his known character for integrity and sound judgment should be such as to inspire confidence and command respect, and win, through the influence of those qualities, the co-operation and support of the teachers with whom he would officially come in contact. No one should be selected whom the leading teachers of the city could justly regard as their inferior in professional skill and attainment, or of whose disinterested motives and judicial firmness, courtesy, and impartiality, there could be any reasonable doubt. Antiquated routine would be lamentably out of place in this connection, worse, indeed, than useless; and a scheming trimmer, with personal ends to serve, would be simply intolerable.

Aside from this supposed danger, teachers would have everything to hope, and nothing that they ought to fear from the proposed supervision. Rightly administered, its inevitable tendency is to improve the schools, and elevate the standing and protect the rights of teachers. The teaching profession should be to a large extent in its own hands, and nowhere is it better organized for mutual improvement, and the common defense of its interests, than where it is under the leadership of an accomplished and sympathizing official head, with whom its members can advise, and to whom they can appeal, and around whom they can rally in cordial unity of sentiment and purpose.

At this point a collateral subject forces itself upon the attention, and compels a passing notice. Before any educational machinery can be successfully operated, it must be properly adjusted, the parts fitted to each other, and each part limited to its appropriate functions. Otherwise there will be no system, and without system no success. The superintendency will not of itself supply defects in other parts of the organization, though it would eventuate in pointing them out. We have the elements of a very superior school system, but loosely organized in their relations to each other; and with antagonisms between grades, and jealousies between schools and sections as unseemly and unwise as Æsop's fabled conflict for supremacy between the members of the human body. This is partly owing to ambition and the instincts of self-preservation on the part of teachers, and partly to the want of harmony between the school authorities; but the result is, that each part of the system presents the negative pole of the battery to every other part, and thus they repel instead of attracting each other and working in harmony.

The First School district should be regarded as a unit; and the school boards and sections, with the several grades of schools, as parts of one common whole, attaining their highest usefulness in their proper relations to the general system—in exact proportion to the clearness with which their status is defined, and their fidelity in confining themselves to their appropriate jurisdiction.

A grammar school should be a grammar school, no more, no less; and so of all the other grades, whether high, normal, or primary, and each be protected from encroachment or undue pressure from any other, with no more friction or difficulty in promotions from the grammar school to the High school than from a primary to a secondary, or a secondary to a grammar school. In no other city but ours is there any. The examinations for promotion, all the way through to the High School, should be also under one uniform and impartial rule, applicable to all grades alike. Justice is an element in school administration that cannot prudently be overlooked or disregarded.

The High School should not be permitted to dominate the system and oppress the grammar schools, in furtherance of its own supposed interests, as is said to have been the case in former years; neither should the High School and the Girls' Normal School be cut off from their vital connection with the grades below them, as is the case under existing arbitrary regulations, which cripple them, yet fail to benefit the grammar schools.

Nor is it correct to judge of our public school system by special instances of talent amongst its graduates. That standard belongs to a past age when only the few were educated, and thus outshone the many. Our schools are established for the masses, the commonwealth of mind—for the common benefit and the common protection, regardless of the accidents of life—grammar and high schools for those who have the leisure and capacity to reach them; primaries and secondaries for those who, from whatever cause, can go no further; and the system is to be judged, not by exceptional cases, as is claimed for it in some quarters, but by the pervading atmosphere of intelligence and moral culture which it diffuses throughout society. Its blessings fall upon the community not in meteoric showers, but "like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce."

The proper adjustment of the broken relations between the grammar schools and the two institutions next above them, is a tempting subject for discussion here; but belongs to other committees, and there we leave it, with the single remark that the promotion of pupils from one grade to another on any other ground than qualifications would seem to be more curious than tenable.

In conclusion, the only legal obstacle to the appointment of a school superintendent is the want of funds to meet the necessary expense. They cannot be had unless applied for and duly asked for. It is incredible that the respectful and united appeal of this high board of education, charged with the supreme responsibility of public instruction in the second city of the continent, should fall unheeded upon the ear of both City Councils and the Legislature. From one or the other we have the right to expect a favorable response, if they be duly advised of our wants in this regard. The appointment of a special committee is therefore recommended, to represent the Board of Control before those bodies, and endeavor to procure an appropriation for this purpose.

It would be good policy and the truest economy to provide the superintendent at the outset with two able assistants; one for the consolidated schools, most of which are in the rural districts, and should be kindly fostered; and one to devote himself to the primary schools, whose importance is sometimes lost sight of, but cannot well be overestimated. The comparatively slight additional expense would bear no comparison to the resulting advantages of the proposed arrangement. New York city has five assistant superintendents, and work for all of them. We require only two under existing circumstances, but those we should have. It would be a labor of love with many teachers to perform this attractive auxiliary service.

This subject is, in every respect, one of the most important that can occupy the attention of the board. In legal parlance it is a "condition precedent" to the much desired improvement in our schools. Our present presiding officer, and in former years Presidents Fletcher and Shippen, made it a leading point in their annual report. It presses home upon us now, with an ever increasing urgency and force that will not be put off, but will become more importunate with every month's delay.

There can be no better time than now to move in the matter; and some decisive action seems to be due to our schools, to the reputation of the board, and to an indulgent and forbearing public, that hoped much from the new Board of Control, and is still patiently awaiting the fulfilment of those hopes.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. HICKOK,
CHARLES F. ABBOTT,
STEPHEN H. SMITH,
JAS. S. McBRIDE,
Committee.

Mr. Hickok also offered the following resolution:—

That a committee of seven be appointed to apply to the proper authorities to secure an appropriation to defray the expenses of a superintendent of public schools, for the First School District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Elkin moved to refer the report to the Committee on Expenses. Agreed to.

A motion to strike out from the resolution the words "a committee of seven," and insert "the special committee submitting the report," was agreed to.

The resolution as amended then passed.

HOURS OF THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Elkin, that hereafter the afternoon sessions of the schools be commenced at half-past 1 o'clock and continue until 4 P. M. After considerable discussion the resolution was agreed to. Adjourned.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the romantic Irish drama of *Patrice* will be performed this evening.

A new play entitled *Champagne; or, Step by Step* is in preparation.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will appear this evening as "Mary Warner."

A new military drama with the title of *Not Guilty* will shortly be produced.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Overland Route* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining minstrel performance will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform some interesting feats of magic at the Assembly Buildings this afternoon and evening.

OPERA DI CAMERA.—This afternoon, at the Chesnut, Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb will produce his opera of *Treasured Tokens*. We hope that there will be a full house.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give a Schubert matinee at the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Saturday, assisted by Signor Ettore Barili, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, and Mr. Wenzel Kopta.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—To-morrow evening Wendell Phillips will deliver his oration on "Daniel O'Connell."

This afternoon Mr. Paul B. du Chaillu will tell the young folks about his adventures "Among the Cannibals."


CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an entire new stock of

Fall and Winter Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 9 28 w


## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 7 17 | MOON SETS | 3 44 |
| SUN SETS | 4 33 | HIGH WATER | 11 29 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Busby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nemesis | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 27 |
| Erin | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 1 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 1 |
| Cambria | Glasgow | New York | Dec. 3 |
| Siberia | Liverpool | New York via Bos. | Dec. 4 |
| Cimbria | Havre | New York | Dec. 4 |
| Celia | London | New York | Dec. 4 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New York via Hal. | Dec. 4 |
| Berlin | Southampton | Baltimore | Dec. 4 |
| Rhein | Southampton | New York | Dec. 7 |
| Tripoli | Liverpool | New York via Bos. | Dec. 7 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nevada | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 15 |
| Cuba | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 15 |
| Marathon | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 16 |
| Hansa | New York | Bremen | Dec. 16 |
| Atalanta | New York | London | Dec. 18 |
| C. of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 18 |
| C. of London | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 25 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 28 |
| C. of Washington | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 1 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. W. Everman | Philada | Charleston | Dec. 16 |
| Morro Castle | New York | Havana | Dec. 16 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Dec. 18 |
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | Dec. 18 |
| Mariposa | New York | New Orleans | Dec. 18 |
| Prometheus | Philada | Charleston | Dec. 23 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakely, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Harley, Messrs. Vaughan and Gray.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from New York, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co.

Canal boat Bristol, Hathaway, from Oswego, with barley to C. H. Gage & Co.

The brig Tenser, McGregor, from Jamaica, is consigned to E. A. Souder & Co.—not as before.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Howes, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Centipede, Rackett, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 11th inst.

Barque Sir Colin Campbell, hence, at Hamburg 1st inst.

Brig Jane Murphy, bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 6th inst. 40 miles SE. of Cape Henry.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, hence, at Trieste 12th inst., in 42 days' passage.

Schr Margaret, for Philadelphia in 3 days, was at East Harbor, Ja., 6th inst.

Schr Wanderer, Ricketts, hence for San Andreas, was spoken 11th inst. lat. 37 30, long. 74 40.

Schr Ocean Wave, hence, at Norwich 11th inst.

Schrs Geo. H. Mills, Nash, from Providence for Philadelphia, and M. Van Buren, Harding, hence for New London, passed Hell Gate 13th inst.

Schr Mary Riley, Raynor, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schr Julia A. Garrison, Smith, for Boston; R. Strong, Nickerson, for do.; and Glenwood, Dickinson, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schrs Alabama, Vangilder, and R. W. Tull, Roberts, hence, at Salem 12th inst.

Schrs Nightingale, Reebe, and W. H. Dennis, Lake, hence, at New Haven 11th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer Rescue arrived at New York 13th inst. from Townsend's Inlet, N. J., with 250 bbls. fish, part of the cargo of schooner Willie Mowe, from Key West for Philadelphia, before reported wrecked at that place.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on the evening of the 15th December, 1869, and every evening thereafter, a second order fixed white light, illuminating the entire horizon, will be shown from the new tower recently built on Little Gull Island, eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, New York; and at the same time the fourth order light now shown will be withdrawn. The building consist of a grey granite tower, surmounted by a lantern, painted black, and connected with a keeper's dwelling, of red sandstone, with granite trimmings. The dwelling is two stories high, with a Mansard roof. The buildings stand on a white-washed pier of granite. The tower is 74 feet high, and the height of focal plane above sea level 92 feet, consequently light should be seen from the deck of a vessel 15¼ nautical miles distant. The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the second order. During thick or foggy weather a fog signal, consisting of a siren, operated by steam, will be sounded for 5 seconds at intervals of 25 seconds.

The bell now used as a fog signal will not be withdrawn, and in case of any derangement of the machinery of the steam signal, will be used as a substitute.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is given that the first-class Iron Nun Buoy on Roon Island Ledge, Me., went adrift from its moorings in the late gale, but it will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Portland, Dec. 8, 1869.

The Trinity House, London, has given notice that from the middle of December, 1869, a fog trumpet will be sounded on board the Newark Lightvessel, east coast of England, in thick weather, in lieu of a gong.

Should any accident occur to the apparatus, the gong will be substituted until the repairs are affected.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 21¾ deg. westerly in 1869.


HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

(MARINE),

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital ..... $500,000

Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,

11 1 mwf t12 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,

OILS,

11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts etc 17 6

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,

No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

House-Furnishing Goods.

*Will reduce our stock, precious to removal,*

At Very Low Prices Indeed.

Christmas Goods

OFFERED AT COST, [12 1 wfmt25rp

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IN

House Furnishing Goods

AND

TABLE CUTLERY,

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 824 ARCH Street.

12 6 mwf t25 J. H. CHRIST & BROS.

PLATE GLASS.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,

1 INCH THICK.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¾ AND ⅝ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ¾ and 5/16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

For sale by

B. H. SHOEMAKER,

205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,

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WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

No. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at

LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

ARE NOW OCCUPYING THEIR OWN BUILDING, THEIR STORE HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENEWED SINCE THEIR LATE FIRE.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1795.

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FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

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PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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FOR

GENTLEMEN.

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CELEBRATED

"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,

Tongues and Beef,

Have Removed to their

NEW STORE,

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Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.
Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.
Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.
Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.
Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.
Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.
Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.
Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.
Colonel Fitzgerald's new Romantic Drama, in five acts,
PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES.
PATRICE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW.
Patrice.....Miss LAURA KEENE
FOURTH CHILDREN'S MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
THE PLAY—POOR BABES IN THE WOODS;
OR, THE KIND FAIRY BIRDS.
Evening, doors open at 7. Commence at ½ to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 15,
[Ninth Night of the renowned Artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
in the New Drama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled
MARY WARNER.
Mary Warner.....Miss BATEMAN
George Warner.....Mr. GEORGE JORDAN
Milly Rigg.....Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS
In order to accommodate families, a MATINEE will be given EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON during the season. Doors open at 1½ o'clock. To commence at 2.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
LAST WEEK OF OVERLAND ROUTE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
NEW SCENERY! GREAT CAST!
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Mrs. Sebright
Aided by the Full Company.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. CRAIG.
Several Comedies in Rehearsal.
LITTLE DORRIT in preparation.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND, EVERY EVENING.
Last Six Nights of the Greatest Gymnasts of the Age,
RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle LUPO-MILLER
BEALL, MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song, Mad'lle DE ROSA, AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupes of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
STAR WEEK! STAR WEEK!
THIS EVENING AND EVERY NIGHT,
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstr

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1869.


### *THE SCHOEPPE CASE.*

In the ordinary course of justice, after a man arraigned for murder is tried, convicted, and sentenced; after the Supreme Court has refused to review any point in the proceedings; and after the Governor concludes a protracted examination of alleged grounds for the interposition of Executive clemency by issuing a death-warrant in which the day of execution is fixed, there is nothing left but to enforce the dread mandate of the law. But to this general rule the case of Dr. Schoeppe, who now lies under sentence of death in the Carlisle Jail, has proved a striking exception. After being baffled, apparently, at every point, and after every rational hope of averting his impending doom seemed to have been rudely dispelled, the Supreme Court has, by the consent of the Attorney-General, issued a writ of *certiorari*, which has already led to an indefinite postponement of the time of Schoeppe's execution; and as it will necessarily ensure a judicial rehearing of some of the points at issue, his fate is once more involved in doubt. The causes which have led to this new turn in the tide of his affairs are manifold, and when viewed in connection with the character of his imputed offense, they render his trial, as a whole, the most remarkable that has ever occurred in this State. Personally he is well calculated to inspire a deep interest in sympathetic minds. He is endowed with great personal beauty and brilliant intellectual powers, so that if he is a murderer he belongs to the Eugene Aram and Dr. Webster school rather than to the dull and brutal class who furnish the usual subjects for the gallows. His alleged crime is in consonance with his character. Dr. Webster endeavored to destroy the body of his victim so thoroughly that not a single trace sufficient for identification would be left, while Dr. Schoeppe, if he administered poison to Miss Stennecke, concocted the fatal dose so cunningly that his present advocates, who include many learned physicians, stoutly contend that the evidences of his guilt presented during the trial were totally insufficient to justify conviction. Then, while it is alleged that his German birth generated undue prejudice against him among the jury, it is certain he has gained a host of powerful friends since his conviction by the simple fact that he was born and reared in the Fatherland of many of our worthy citizens; and they have zealously rushed to his rescue. But all that the doctors have accomplished on the one hand, and the Germans on the other, would have proved ineffectual, if a powerful partisan element had not been invoked. The last and turning point in the controversy grew out of the intense desire in certain quarters to throw discredit upon the opinion given by Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster, declaring that there was no legitimate cause for the interposition of Executive clemency. As he had just obtained that office, under circumstances which excited great interest among the politicians of the State, no pains were spared to create the impression at the outset of his new career that he was not an infallible legal adviser; and the clamor proceeding from this cause, when united with the powerful agitations which had previously been fomented, have temporarily turned the scales in Dr. Schoeppe's favor. It remains to be seen, however, whether the prisoner has, after all, gained anything more than a reprieve; but in view of the new complication, and the indications that he is to be a turning point of political as well as scientific battles, the public interest in his case will be still further heightened before it is finally decided.

### *SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.*

At the meeting of the Board of Controllers held yesterday, an able and elaborate report was presented by a special committee which urgently recommended that the public school system of this city should be amended by the appointment of a superintendent and two assistants, to be charged, in a general way, with the supervision of all the public schools of Philadelphia. In view of the fact that every other leading city of the Union adopted the proposed improvement years ago, and that it has been in successful operation, for a considerable period, in the interior counties of this Commonwealth, as well as in every progressive State, it is a matter of great surprise that Philadelphia has been so slow in adopting what is everywhere recognized as an indispensable adjunct of a well-organized free school system. The advantages of effective superintendence are not merely theoretical, for they have been so fully and repeatedly demonstrated that there is no longer an excuse for doubt or cavil on this vital point, and the small appropriation necessary to insure this invaluable educational aid should be granted at the earliest possible moment.

The Postmaster-General has strengthened the powerful argument contained in his official report in favor of an abolition of the franking privilege, by a recent letter to the Chairman of the Congressional Post Office Committee, stating that a new example in favor of this reform has recently been furnished by the action of North Germany. There, as in England, all official correspondence is now subject to postage. This is the only rational and just system. It lays the axe to the root of favoritism and destroys the army of Post Office dead-heads, who eat out the substance of the revenues of that department in this country, and rob the Government of millions of dollars annually, by a species of knavery which is no better than petty larceny. Congressmen cannot too soon cease to be the accomplices of these frauds.

### *THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.*

A cable telegram announces that a Papal bull establishing regulations for the Œcumenical Council has been issued, which concedes, in principle, one of the most important points contended for by Catholics of the Father Hyacinthe school. It grants the privilege, if not the right, of introducing new propositions to every member of the council, but it surrounds this privilege with the important restriction that the new suggestions must be submitted privately to a council of bishops appointed by the Pope, with whom it appears to be optional whether they shall ever be formally presented or not. Under these circumstances the concession is but a slight one, still it is nevertheless a concession when contrasted with the claim that *all* the work of the council should be rigidly confined to the limits assigned by the syllabus and other documents prepared in advance of its assemblage. In view of the significant hint recently given by Napoleon that the present movement was especially inopportune for a dogmatic declaration of Papal infallibility, and the adverse attitude of other Catholic rulers concerning this point, also, are not improbable, and the final result of the deliberations of the council is involved in great uncertainty.

### *HON. ROBERT C. GRIER.*

It is reported that Hon. Robert Cooper Grier, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, will send his resignation to the President today. Judge Grier was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of March, 1794. He is the son of the Rev. Isaac Grier, under whose watchful care he grew up, and to whom he is indebted for the careful training that laid the foundation of his education. Soon after the birth of his son the Rev. Mr. Grier moved to Lycoming county, where he cultivated a farm, taught school, and preached to three different congregations. The son, as soon as he was old enough to do so, aided his father on the farm and in the school, until he was seventeen years of age, when he was sent to Dickinson College to complete his education in a regular manner. He graduated from this institution in 1812, taking the highest honors, and in so much esteem was he held for his scholarly attainments, that he was immediately offered the position of a teacher. This he held for one year, when he removed to Northumberland, where his father had established an academy. This institution achieved a high reputation, and on the death of the Rev. Mr. Grier, in 1815, his son succeeded him as principal. His leisure moments were devoted to the study of the law, and in 1815 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Bloomsburg, Columbia county. He remained in this place about a year, when he took up his residence in Danville, where he speedily acquired a large and lucrative practice, and obtained the reputation of being a sound and able lawyer. In 1833 he was appointed by the Governor of the State to be the President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and he removed to Allegheny City, where he remained until 1848, when he came to Philadelphia. This, however, was after his appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, which took place on the 4th of August, on the death of Judge Baldwin. Since then Judge Grier has been constantly engaged with the laborious duties of his position. His strong constitution enabled him to bear fatigues that would have prostrated many men less hardy, for, with the exception of a few weeks each summer, he has enjoyed no holidays. Judge Grier is noted for the clearness of his charges to juries, and his decisions have rarely been overruled by the Supreme Court *in banc*. His mental powers are but slightly impaired, and his retirement from the Supreme Court is solely on account of his advanced age and the feebleness incident thereto. During his long continuance on the bench, he has proved himself to be an able and impartial expositor of the law, and a hard-working and faithful servant of the public. He retires crowned with age and honors, and it is to be hoped that he may live many years yet to enjoy the leisure and cessation from toil he is so justly entitled to.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pag*

☞ FIRST ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE
OF
*FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING,*
IMPORTED FABRICS
(For Custom Work)
and
FASHIONABLE GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING AT MARKET STREET PRICES!

*THE ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK*
OF
Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET

to be sold off, in preperation for the next season's trade, at LOWER PRICES than have ever before been marked on SUCH SUPERIOR GARMENTS, bringing their prices down to the level of the lowest prices of the more ordinary Ready-made Clothing. The kind of business which we do—dealing only in the FINEST and MOST FASHIONABLE styles and materials—necessitates the clearing of our counters at the close of each season, for we are determined never to offer to the patrons of our house any other than the Newest and Freshest Goods of each new season. Therefore we announce our FIRST GRAND CLEARING SALE, commenced on Friday, December 10.

WE OFFER

500 OVERCOATS, of the highest grade, Velvet Collared, Silk Lapelled, Satin-faced, and all that, at prices ranging from $16 to $35.
500 SUITS for Dress, Business, and Street wear, of all materials and styles, from $20 to $45.
400 COATS—Chesterfields, Sacks, Swallow-tails, Walking Coats, etc., etc.
400 PAIRS PANTS, cut in every style, made with greatest care, of finest goods, from $5 to $15.
300 VESTS—Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Cassimere, and Plush, from $3 to $10.

Together with the
BEST ASSORTMENT
OF FURNISHING GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

Our stock is not enormously large, of course, at the present time, but every article of it is warranted "FINEST," AND IT ALL
MUST BE SOLD
BY OR ABOUT THE
*FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR.*

Every facility will be given customers or visitors to inspect our goods, and to fully satisfy themselves that now is their
BEST OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE
BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Manufacturer of Finest Clothing,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
At Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET. 12 13

☞ NINETEENTH DIVIDEND OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of the WALLACE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable at the office of the Company, No. 319 WALNUT Street. FRANK H. STEEL, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869. 14*

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During the season of Advent there will be service every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Choral service. Seats free. This evening "The Praying Church," by Rev. MORGAN DIX, S. T. D., of New York.

☞ AS A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, suitable for all kinds of sewing, the PARHAM is decidedly the best in use, and simple in construction, durable, and sold on terms to suit all. It will pay you to call and examine. Office and Salesroom, No. 707 CHESNUT Street. 12 13 3t

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We call attention to our special preparations for the coming Holidays.
We have had manufactured a large assortment of GOWNS, JACKETS, and WRAPPERS, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, made of a variety of fine materials, and most handsomely shaped and trimmed.
DRESSING GOWNS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
BILLIARD JACKETS,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
STUDY GOWNS.
A variety of New Styles of
HOLIDAY SCARFS, TIES, and CRAVATS.
Toilet and Fancy Articles, Canes and Umbrellas.
CHRISTMAS BOXES,
Containing one-half dozen Fine Handkerchiefs, a very appropriate present to a gentleman.
Besides many other articles of such combined beauty and utility as must make them most pleasing and acceptable gifts.
THE CHESNUT ST. CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
BUCKSKIN UNDER GARMENTS.
A NOVELTY!
A Preserver of Health.
A Preventive of Colds.
A Sure Cure for Rheumatism.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM
at the
SOLE AGENCY,
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.
See other advertisements of this House. 12 14tf

☞ NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY will be held at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL on FRIDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock.
D. B. KELLY,
12 15 3t* Secretary.

## CLOTHING.

SIX WAY BUY } GOOD { REASONS PEOPLE CLOTHING
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall.

Reason number one,
That under the sun,
There's no place like GREAT BROWN HALL.

Reason number two,
They have clothes nice and new,
For short folks, and stout folks, and tall.

Reason number three,
As folks easily see,
The customers all are delighted.

Reason number four,
'Tis an elegant store,
And the public are freely invited.

Reason number five,
They appear to thrive
By selling the clothes so low.

Reason number six,
They are free from tricks,
As the people who deal there know.

It is the most
Reasonable thing
In the world
That you should
Buy your clothes,
Fine Winter Clothes,
At reasonable prices,

AT THE
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

## Earles' Galleries,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

HAVING BEEN REBUILT MORE ELEGANTLY THAN BEFORE, AND

REOPENED

WITH A STOCK OF

Looking Glasses,
Oil Paintings,
Chromo-Lithographs,
Fine Engravings,
Porcelain Paintings,
Photographs,
AND
ROGERS' GROUPS,

Entirely new, and bought at the present low rates of gold, and especially attractive at this the

Christmas Season,

On account of the very large inducement offered to all in search of

Holiday Presents
AND
Bridal Presents,

FOR THEIR PERFECT FRESHNESS,
IMMENSE VARIETY.
AND
Extraordinary Cheapness
Of every article presented to buyers of taste.

The Gallery of Paintings

Having been placed on the GROUND FLOOR, and very easy of access, offers increased attractions to lovers of art.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
12 15 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

$3000 TO INVEST UPON MORTGAGE.
Apply to
A. FITLER,
12 15 3t* No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

Holiday Appliances.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY GROCERIES,

Comprising all the Delicacies known in the trade, purchased expressly for the Holidays, is now offered for sale, at reduced prices, by

Crippen & Maddock,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD St.,
BELOW CHESNUT.

White Almeria Grapes,
In Large Clusters.

Finest Quality Behesa Raisins, in quarter, half, and whole boxes.
New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.
Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Layer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.

TEAS—GREEN AND BLACK,
Have been selected with great care, directed to their purity and fragrance. Special care has also been taken to procure
COFFEE
Of the finest mark imported, such as Liberia, East India, Mocha, African, Gov. Java, Maracaibo, etc. etc.
NEW MESS MACKEREL,
SHAD AND SALMON.

We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry, Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER, in small tubs, selected expressly for family use.

Agents for the sale of M. Work & Co.

Golden Sparkling Catawba Wine.

All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices and delivered free of charge.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
12 15 2t] BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia,
Dealers in and Importers of Fine Groceries.

Spanish Queen Olives,
Of the Finest Quality,
FOR SALE BY THE GALLON AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,
12 15 wfm10trp PHILADELPHIA.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!
Every Variety
IN
QUALITY AND FINISH.
WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET STREET,
12 6 17t4p PHILADELPHIA.

## SOLID SILVER WARE.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE
PRESENTS
TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,
WM. WILSON & SON'S
OWN MAKE.
Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,
12 15 1mrp] PHILADELPHIA.
Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

REMOVAL.

THE KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 627 CHESNUT STREET
TO
No. 21 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
12 15 wths3t PHILADELPHIA.

CLARENCES,
COUPES, and
SLEIGHS,
AT COST.
S. W. JACOBS,
12 15 10t rp No. 617 ARCH Street.

# HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
STOCK OF
# DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of January.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Crape Poplin
Only 25c.,
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Roubaix Poplins,
Only 25c.
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Double Fold.
Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
37c., Worth $1·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Triko Poplins
For Walking Suits,
Only 50c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Serges
For Walking Suits,
Only 45c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Silk Epinglines,
Only 75c.,
Worth $1·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.
56c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported.
Only 87½c

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$1·50 worth $2·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks.
Best Lyons Make,
$2·00, worth $2·75.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·25, worth $3·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·50, worth $3·25.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33½ Less.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
Lower than since the War.

# HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
12 11 smwf4t PHILADELPHIA.

## CITY ITEMS.

WANTED, 375,000 MEN. WANTED, 175,000 BOYS,

TO ATTEND THE GREAT DAILY CLOTHING SALES OF BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 *Market street,*

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, Where better bargains are given daily to purchasers of Clothing than anywhere else. Call before purchasing, and compare our goods with those offered elsewhere as special bargains; a*

"FAIR TEST"

*is all we ask.*

UNDEFINED AILMENTS.—There are many ailments, trying in their nature, but the symptoms of which are not sufficiently specific to enable physicians to classify them under any particular head. As a general rule they arise from a general debility of the whole organization, but their primary cause, in at least three cases out of five, is a lack of brisk vital action in the stomach and liver. Stimulate and tone the relaxed digestive and secretive organs, and bodily ease, health, and vigor will follow the treatment. Among all the medicines which have been recommended as conducive to this end, none has been administered with such uniform and entire success as HOSTETTER'S STOMCH BITTERS.

Its ingredients were selected from the vegetable kingdom, originally, with the view to the invigoration of the physique and the constitution, and also for their anti-bilious and slightly laxative properties. Twenty odd years of experience has proved that these herbal restoratives were wisely chosen and have been judiciously apportioned in this celebrated preparation. Not only as a specific for indigestion and all kindred complaints, but as a *household remedy for all the minor ailments* incident to humanity, it has obtained a reputation, based on unimpeachable testimony, which fairly eclipses that of any other proprietary or officinal medicine in use.

AT THE STORE OF MR. A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 Chesnut street, a large collection of Superb Oil Paintings and other Works of Art is now on free exhibition, preparatory to their sale by auction on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant, without reserve. Among the many really fine paintings which are now on exhibition at that store we notice a rare copy of the celebrated Madonna of the Choir, which is a fac-simile in color and size of Raphael's great picture in the Petti palace. There is also a carefully copied oil painting, by Gustave Reinhardt, from Correggio's original picture of Mary Magdalene. Near it is an elegantly finished original painting, the Lover's Bouquet, by Emile Nocel, of Paris. A humorous and spirited oil painting after Landseer, of David and Goliath, is sure to attract the attention of the visitor. A Landscape, with Chickens, by F. Van Severdonk, of Berlin, is very elaborately and carefully finished. Dumbarton Castle, on the Clyde, is a finely painted picture in the English school. F. de Bourg Richards is represented by a view of the Head Waters of the Schuylkill, which is one of the finest expressions of that celebrated artist. Besides this great collection of paintings, there are also to be sold some elegant Dresden Enamels, painted photographs, all sizes, and exquisite impressions of English engravings. This is the finest collection which has ever been offered to the public. The pictures are all in handsome frames, and are just the things for Christmas presents.

CHINA CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, are determined to reduce stock by the 1st of January, and are offering their large stock of fancy goods at unprecedentedly low prices.

Bohemian Cologne Sets of Puff-Box and Two Bottles, 90 cents.

Bohemian Liquor Sets of Six Glasses, Waiter and Decanter, $1.

Parian Marble Busts, 75 cents.

A large assortment of Bronze and Parian Statuary.

Three Hundred styles Bohemian and China Vases, from 60 cents to $25 per pair. Five Hundred different patterns of Cologne Sets. An endless variety of Lava Ornaments. A splendid stock of Decorated Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets. A complete assortment of White French China, Stone China, and Glass Ware. All marked down UNDER GOLD PRICES.

Store Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

GEORGE F. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

THE DUEL BY LOT.—Let those who are fond of pure romance read the opening chapters of a story bearing the above caption in another part of our paper. This is one of the most original and at the same time the most accordingly interesting romances of modern times. The characters and incidents seem so real, and the plot of the story is so ingeniously woven, that the reader is fascinated at the very commencement and remains so to the end. We advise our readers by all means to read "The Duel by Lot."

AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the most extensive Glass, China, and Queensware establishments is Messrs. WILLIAM AKERS & Co.'s, 823 Market street. Everything required by either housekeepers or hotel-keepers, from the plainest stoneware to the most elaborate French china, can be found there, and at prices, too, that are amazingly low. Buyers of Holiday Goods will consult their interest by examining Messrs. Akers & Co.'s large and magnificent stock. They will find it ablaze with BEAUTY and abundant in BARGAINS.

AUCTION NOTICE—FURS, FURS, FURS.—The attention of buyers is called to the large and extensive sale, comprising 1000 lots, by catalogue, on Thursday morning, December 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, consisting of ladies', misses', and children's Russian, Hudson Bay, Mink-Sable, Siberian-Squirrel, Ermine, Fitch, etc., in sets and lots. Also, Wolf, Fox, Buffalo, Cat, Coon, and Bear Robes, Afghans, Rugs, etc. BARRITT & Co., Auctioneers, No. 230 Market street, corner Bank street.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.
OFFICE, SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 967), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE GREATEST FURNITURE SALE OF THE SEASON.—To-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at Concert Hall Salesrooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, a forced sale of elegant cabinet furniture to pay advances. The goods have been manufactured by our best houses, and will be open for examination until 10 o'clock this evening.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1106 Chesnut street.

EVERY variety of Ready-made Clothing at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

NAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

## MARRIED.

ACKLEY—DIEHL.—On the 14th instant, by Rev. J. L. Withrow, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John Buehler, No. 1207 Race street, SHERVE ACKLEY, of Camden, N. J., to MARIE B. DIEHL, daughter of John Diehl, Esq., of New Castle county, Delaware.

MCNICHOLL—MACKIE.—On the 14th instant, by Rev. Francis Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. ALEXANDER PETRIE MCNICHOLL to Miss AGNES MACKIE, both of this city.

## DIED.

O'NEILL.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ROSE O'NEILL, wife of the late Charles O'Neill. Also, on the 14th instant, ELIZA, daughter of the late Charles and Rose O'Neill, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, No. 2214 N. Fourth street, on Friday morning, the 17th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

KERBAUGH.—On the 13th instant, at Nicetown, Mrs. ANN KERBAUGH, widow of the late Charles Kerbaugh, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 3833 Nice street, Nicetown, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Germantown.


CLOTHING.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm5 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

*900 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.*

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

DURABILITY,

COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$22.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS. We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,

11 29 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH

Family Sewin Machine.

OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.

EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.

Sold on Lease Plan, $10 Per Month.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

8 5 fmw5 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN

COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAYS.

SUBSTANTIALS FOR 1869

Prices Down with Gold.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS,
OTTOMANS, HASSOCKS,
DRUGGETS (Bordered and Plain).

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

11 26 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by

WILLIAM H. WISTAR,

lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.

Nov. 13, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & SOULTON,

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 6m5

GRAPES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

650 KEGS

In Beautiful Clusters,

AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR HOLIDAY GOODS

GO TO

NEWMAN'S

NEW STORE,

No. 48 N. EIGHTH STREET.

NEW STORE,
NEW GOODS,
LOW PRICES.

Just opened a large lot of

FINE JARDINIERES AND CARD RECEIVERS,

Which we sell for LESS THAN GOLD COST of Importation at

NEWMAN'S NEW STORE,

No. 48 N. EIGHTH Street.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, COLLARS, CUFFS, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCHED, CORDED, AND TUCKED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, THREAD, VAL. AND POINT LACE COLLARS, AT

NEWMAN'S NEW STORE,

No. 48 N. EIGHTH Street.

WRITING DESKS,
WORK BOXES,
SATCHEL PORTMONNAIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT

NEWMAN'S,

No. 48 N. EIGHTH Street.

1t PHILADELPHIA.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

SELLING AT GOLD PRICES.

EVANS' BAZAAR,

No. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

HEADQUARTERS FOR FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

New importations received every week.

We are selling sets of Jewelry, French Fire Gilt, Gold Plated and Solid Gold, from ten cents up. Sleeve Buttons, warranted not to change color, as low as five cents per pair, and from that up, everything in proportion. We are selling all kinds of fashionable jewelry lower than any other house in Philadelphia.

Call and judge for yourself at

EVANS' BAZAAR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, below Arch,

12 14 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GOLD SPECTACLES.
GOLD NOSE SPECTALES.
OPERA GLASSES.
THERMOMETERS.
SPY GLASSES.
CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
MICROSCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, ETC.

WILLIAM Y. MCALLISTER,

12 15wfm J1 No. 728 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

Fine Watches.

Just received, a lot of very superior Watches, on commission, that must be closed out by the first of the year. They have been made to order by one of the finest makers in Geneva; warranted equal to the Jurgensen or Frodsham in every respect.

ISAAC DIXON,

12 11 10t* No. 120 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

2 1 mwf3rp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

Closing Out at Reduced Prices

PREVIOUS TO

Making Alterations in Our Store.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES,
FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

WILSON & STELLWAGEN,

No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,

12 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Orithotes, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UNABATED!!

THE MAMMOTH SALE AT OAK HALL

ENTERS UPON ITS THIRD WEEK WITH

UNABATED SUCCESS!
UNABATED INTEREST!
UNABATED SALES!
UNABATED SATISFACTION!
ON THE PART OF PURCHASERS!

Everything Unabated except the Prices, which are Abated

Beyond anything ever known elsewhere, or heretofore known even at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

Lest the people should suppose that after two weeks of

Such Unprecedented Activity in the Sale of Ready-made Clothing

Our stock must be depleted, we would remind them that we started out to sell $400,000 worth, and that we still have in our

Immense Oak Hall Buildings

A stock, the like of which even in Quantity, to say nothing about Quality and Price, is not to be found anywhere else in the city of Philadelphia. Fully $250,000 worth still to be sold! And we would make the further announcement that as the near approach of the year's end renders more and more imperative the SPEEDY DISPOSAL OF ALL THIS CLOTHING, we are determined no longer to withhold anything, but let everything go, even *THE HIGHEST GRADES OF OUR FINE CLOTHING,*

DRESS SUITS, BLACK COOD, FINE OVERCOATS,

Of imported materials, and the whole mass of our Business Suits and Every-day Clothes at prices suited to the pockets of our customers.

The people are now fully convinced that we actually are UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY, and that, too, by so large a margin as to defy COMPARISON, to say nothing about competition !!!

THIS GRAND CLOTHING SALE

*Is in every respect a duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTORS SALE held one year ago, at which the people well remember they secured the*

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

*HEAVY DISCOUNTS STILL PREVAIL IN THE "CUSTOM" AND FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, AND OUR*

Boys' Clothing is still selling at less than the cost of manufacturing!

At the Great Oak Hall Buildings,

S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE.

*This sale is positively to clear out $250,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this. A visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low THAT NO OTHER HOUSE CAN REACH US.*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

REDUCTION.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

In order to close out the season's stock, announce a still further reduction in prices of

BLACK ASTRACHANS,

WHITE FUR ASTRACHANS,

SWAN'S SKINS,

VELVET CLOTHS,

FUR BEAVERS,

CHINCHILLAS.

VELVETEENS,

WHITE CLOTHS,

COLORED CLOTHS. [12 9 12trp

FURS.

1107 CHESNUT STREET.

MUFFS GIVEN AWAY!

We are giving away

Fine Black Astrachan Muffs

FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest FURS AND ROBES

In the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

12 11 1mrp No. 1107 CHESNUT Street.

SABLE FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

*Established 44 years ago.*

10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISKY.

THREE DAYS. THREE DAYS.

GREAT ART SALE.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

DECEMBER 15, 16, and 17

Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, will be sold at Public Sale, at

ROBINSON'S GALLERY, No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS,

SPLENDID DRESDEN ENAMELS

SPLENDIDLY FRAMED.

The Pictures will be sold in elegant GOLD-GILT and WALNUT FRAMES, suitable for Private Sales.

This sale will afford the finest opportunity for the selection of elegant

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Among the artists represented are the well-known names of

BROCHART, PARIS, BODDINGTON, LONDON,
WILSON, GLA HOFFER, DUSSELDORF,
SCHULTZE, SSELDORF, DANTZE, MUNICH,
BONFIELD, AMERICA, MORAN, AMERICA,
RICHARDS, AND OTHERS, AMERICA.

The Dresden Enamels, Plain and Colored Engravings, and Painted Photos, by Wilson, of London, are real Gems of Art, and not to be excelled in the world.

The Galleries are now on free exhibition, open to the public day and evening until the days of sale.

12 9 6t MARTIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1869.

**Repertorial Perils.**

It often happens that the reporter at home is exposed to dangers which are only less imminent than those which beset the correspondent abroad. If he tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, he is sure to create for himself a host of enemies, whose vengeance can be appeased by nothing but his blood. Every now and then we read an account of the tragic experience of some "interviewer," who probably went about his business with a heavy heart, well knowing he must either make the interview a success or incur the malediction of his chief. The last anti-reportorial demonstration is that which has taken place against Dr. Shine, Deputy to Coroner Flynn. In a recent suicide case at the New York Hotel, Dr. Shine was justly accused by the *Herald* of exceeding his legal powers and duties by holding a sort of inquest without authority from his superior. The reporter who made this statement spoke of Dr. Shine as "the Coroner's man," which so irritated the doctor that he at once proceeded to the Coroner's office in search of the candid writer. When he reached it he found only Mr. Samuel W. Baldwin, of the *Herald*. Mr. Baldwin is one of the Vets of the press. If he were an actor he would have a complimentary farewell benefit got up in his honor at the Academy of Music or Grand Opera House. Being merely a police reporter, he goes quietly about his business, and may be seen any day from nine till twelve and from twelve to four in the Tombs police court, munching an apple when he is not taking reports, and completely lost to everything but the progress of the trial around him when he is. Between whiles, like all the other police reporters, he fetches up at the Coroner's office, whither they all go to compare notes and fill out their reports. When Dr. Shine arrived at the room appropriated to the reporters, he found Mr. Baldwin there alone, and having no respect for his silver-pated head or his silver-plated lead pencil, squared off at him in pugilistic style, and invited him to "come on." Mr. Baldwin has had an immense experience in all the curiosities of crime, but he confesses that he never before experienced anything like that. Perceiving that his victim remained quietly on the defensive, Dr. Shine turned his attention to the desk at which he had been sitting, overbalanced it, split it into fragments, scattered the pens, ink, paper, and books, broke several other articles of furniture, bestowed a choice collection of profane blackguardisms upon Mr. Baldwin, ordered him out of the office, and finally left. I opine, however, that he is sick of his conduct by by this time. I rather think that he has repented in sackcloth and ashes, and begun to feel what a bitter thing it is to insult and abuse even the humblest newspaper man who happens to have been in the right. As it happens, Mr. Baldwin was not the reporter who wrote the innocent article which gave "the Coroner's man" such offense. He was not in anywise connected with it, and Dr. Saine has made one of the biggest mistakes of his life.

**Count Jounne.**

This gentleman has received from two of the relatives of Mrs. Leigh, the sister of Lord Byron, a letter in which they express their thanks to and regard for him as the author of one of the principal defenses of that lady which have been published by the American press. These relatives are George Leigh, the son of Mrs. Leigh, and the Earl of Chichester, her nephew. The communication of these gentlemen is in answer to a letter addressed to them by the Count, and offering, if they intended bringing a civil action against Lord Byron's slanderers, he would attend to it free of costs, fees, and expenses, as well as furnish security for costs to any amount. The Count's idea was to have erected in Central Park a statue-group entitled "American Justice protecting the Poet and Sister from the Satanic Shafts of their Libellers!"

**Insane Cruelty.**

Charles Becker, a heavy looking German, is accused of having skinned a dog alive. A friend called in upon him a few days ago and discovered him in the process of canine vivisection, the animal howling and bleeding, and the butcher evidently enjoying his work. Upon being called to account he stated that he had been subject to attacks of insanity, and that he had been recommended to apply dog-fat as a remedy. I am not physician enough to explain what property there is in dog-fat capable of exerting a psychical influence, but the jury evidently was more intelligent, for it brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

**Russian Opera**

is the excitement at present. There is not much love of art in the excitement, but there is a good deal of love of sensation in it. *Assold's Tomb*, which is to be the first opera, is to be followed, if it prove a success, by *A Life for the Czar*, in the original *Jizn za Tsarya*. It illustrates how a Russian peasant sacrificed his life to save that of the Czar, and is by the Russian composer Glinka. ALI BABA.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

**The "Real" Case.**

A little over ten months ago the trial of John Real for the murder of a policeman named John Smedick took place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Real was sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of the ensuing April. Owing to some technical quibbles, and a factitious interest existed by one or two untoward circumstances attending the homicide, a stay of execution was, with great difficulty, obtained, and Real was transferred from the condemned cell to the one he had occupied previous to the trial. There he has remained since last June to the present hour, suffering all the horrors of solitary confinement, a Damocles of the *canaille*, with a rope suspended over his head instead of a sword. During his imprisonment he has been rapidly advancing in consumption, and if he were released to-day would hold his life by as slender a thread as that of the Emperor of France. After a lapse of many months the decision of the Supreme Court, before which the case was reargued, has been announced, and it is unfavorable to the prisoner. This decision, however, is not necessarily final. The case will next be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, and since probably one year more will elapse before that tribunal gives its ultimatum, Real will probably be, by that time, where human judgment will have no terrors for him. During his imprisonment various reports, relative to his having been seen on the street and at various places of amusement, have gained more or less credence. The simple truth is that he has never been out of jail. Guilty or not guilty of deliberate murder, he bears the look of a man who has expiated the crime, as much as such a crime can be expiated in this life, by physical and mental suffering. Certainty as to his fate—whether it is to be that of imprisonment or execution—would be the best tonic in his present collapsed condition. It is the uncertainty that kills. If you could see his face, as I have, you would say that the seal of death was there.

**Honors to George Peabody.**

What do you think of the idea that our city militia shall turn out in order to do honor to the remains of Mr. Peabody? Isn't it absurdly ridiculous? Why should a man whose whole life was one of peace and good-will be surrounded in his death by anything even remotely connected with martial honors? It is well enough for the United States Government to turn out its marines in order to escort the honored relics to the depot. There is some show of propriety in *that*. But how can the great philanthropist possibly be honored by the spectacle of a set of epauleted amateurs caracoling around on cheap steeds that they don't know how to manage? There might be some reason in parading all the benevolent societies, public schools and Sunday schools, and improvising a philanthropic jubilee. Mr. Peabody was equally a friend to every benevolent movement and a genial appreciator of the advantages of education. There are sacred as well as civic associations with his memory, and there would certainly be no impropriety in solemnizing the arrival of his remains with something of devotional reverence.

**Statuary by Hiram Powers.**

Recent additions have been made to their collection of statuary by Messrs. Fisher & Bird, No. 97 East Houston street, New York city, of two busts by the celebrated American sculptor, Hiram Powers. One is the head of "Eve," his most recent, and it is said his most beautiful, production. The other is a head of the celebrated "Greek Slave." These busts are for sale, and offer a rare opportunity to amateurs to become the possessors of such beautiful statuary.

**Snowballed to Death.**

A little boy named John Doody, six years of age, died yesterday morning from the effects of a wound received from a snow-ball. In company with some other little men, he had been celebrating the fall of the "beautiful snow" by an accumulation of beautiful snow-balls, which he proceeded to distribute gratis at the heads of his friends. One of them, by way of returning these attentions with interest, unwittingly discharged back a snow-ball a little harder than the rest. It hit the child on the temple and knocked him to the ground insensible. He was taken to his home, and was immediately attended to by skillful physicians, but the wound was too serious for its effects to be prevented. Death was in that snow-ball, and the little fellow died, having never recovered consciousness. The moral is—*not* that little boys should never play snow-ball, but that ice and stones are not proper materials to construct these ermine pellets out of.

**A Trick Tonsorial.**

Senor Lorenzo Humassello is one of those Spanish barbers on Broadway who keep placarded in their windows and on their walls the announcement, "*Aqui se habla Espaynol.*" One of his customers was Senor Jose Ferrero de Conto, editor of *El Cronista*. For some reason or other Senor Conto provoked the ire of Senor Humassello, who expressed his revenge by hanging up in his shop a caricature of the editor. Senor Conto, being apprised of this, proceeded to Senor Humassello's palatial shaving shop, tore down the picture, and got up a small Spanish bull-fight—the barber being the bull which he took by the horns. The case came before the Justice of Jefferson Market Police Court, who dismissed it as being of too frivolous a nature.

**The Latest Free Lovism.**

Of course the Richardson-McFarland case is like Aaron's rod, which budded and brought forth others. The latest "other" is that of a married couple over in Williamsburg, whose name was Conlin. For several years Mr. and Mrs. Conlin lived a codlin' sort of existence. Wedded life to them was one long process of turtle-dovery. But Mr. Conlin was a traveling agent, and was sometimes absent for months at a time. During his last interval of absence he was informed by some of those "friends of the family," who are always lying around loose, that something wrong was the matter at home. Instead of saying "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me!" as less suspicious men would have done, he came home at once, found Mrs. Conlin and a man named Cunningham imbibing connubial comfort together, and forthwith smashed Cunningham, and frightened Mrs. Conlin in mysterious suddenness down the first convenient back-alley. It is understood that Mr. Beecher has consented to perform the ceremony of marriage between Mr. Cunningham (the injured seducer) and Mrs. Conlin (the faithless and meritorious wife). Mr. Frothingham has not yet been interviewed, but I understand that he is busy giving thanks for what "these two" (meaning Mrs. Conlin and Mr. Cunningham) "have been to one another!" ALI BABA.

## THE ALBION SOCIETY.

**The Anniversary Meeting—The Toasts and Speeches.**

The fourteenth anniversary of the Albion Society—a society of English residents of this city, for the relief of Englishmen in distress—was celebrated on Monday evening by a most excellent dinner at Augustin's, in Walnut street. The elegancies of the table were only equalled by the wit, humor, and enthusiasm of the party, and it affords us a great deal of pleasure to state that this dinner was one of the most successful ever given by the "Albion," already famous for its unbounded charities and excellent dinners.

The worthy President, Frederick Fairthorne, Esq., occupied the chair with his accustomed grace and dignity. Her Majesty's Consul, Charles E. K. Kortright, Esq., was on his right, and General Patterson, of the Hibernia Society, on his left. Surrounding him were Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, Judge Hare, James Allen, Esq., of the St. George's Society, Charles Macalester, Esq., of the St. Andrew's Society, and other invited guests.

After thorough justice had been done to the delicacies of the table, the President called the gentlemen to order, and among the first of the intellectual duties, a letter was read from Edward Thornton, Esq., C. B., her Majesty's Minister at Washington, regretting his inability to be present, expressing his warm sympathy for the benevolent object of the society, and enclosing a check. This letter had so much merit in it that it was received with great applause. A letter full of encouragement was also received from William Welsford, Esq., now of New York, the former President of the Albion. Attorney-General Brewster also expressed by letter his inability to be present.

The first toast of the evening was then announced, "The Queen," which was drunk standing, the national anthem of "God Save the Queen" following with very great enthusiasm. The second toast, "The President of the United States," was also drunk standing, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" sung in thorough John Bull style. The next, being the third toast, "The Donors and Benefactors of the Albion Society," was drunk standing and in silence. The fourth sentiment on the list was, "Her Majesty's Representatives in the United States."

Charles E. K. Kortright, Esq., her Majesty's Consul, responded to this toast.

Mr. Kortright stated that it was with pleasure he rose to respond to this sentiment, especially as he beheld a body of gentlemen who, whatever their intimate social and commercial relations with this great country, still preserve a fond regard and attachment to the sovereign and people of the country to which they owe their origin.

In the common intercourse of nations, circumstances will arise tending to disturb the harmony and peaceful relations which it is so desirable should exist between countries like England and the United States, owning as they do, one common origin; but when such questions arise and are met in a spirit of mutual forbearance and good-will, the clouds which seem to lower o'er our heads soon become sunshine under the genial influence of patriotism and statesmanship, and eventually become buried in the deep bosom of the ocean of diplomacy and politics.

The Consul referred to the "Alabama question," which has been so much discussed, and like Socrates at the end of his long career, all we can say is "that we know nothing;" but this vexed question, in the Consul's view, would eventually be settled on the basis of truth, justice, and international law. He could not go quite so far as the Prime Minister of England, who recently stated at the Lord Mayor's dinner, that we could not quarrel with the nation of George Peabody. Such questions are not settled by the act of any single individual, but it is the result of the public spirit of those countries where the difficulty unhappily exists. While on the subject of George Peabody, the Consul paid a handsome tribute to the manifold charities of that great philanthropist, commenting upon the manner in which those charities had been responded to by the Queen and people of England; referring to the offer of a baronetcy; the graceful gift of the Queen's miniature—conveyed in a letter that only a *woman* could write; the unveiling of his statue under the auspices of the Prince of Wales; the penultimate honors at Westminster Abbey; the mournful funeral procession now wending its way across the ocean, and especially the anxious desire of the Queen to descend from her throne—not from her dignity—and whisper into the dying ears of the great philanthropist a few words of comfort and consolation ere his spirit should depart to those realms of bliss where he now enjoys the fruits of his noble deeds on earth.

Mr. Kortright concluded a most impressive speech with the following sentiment, which was drunk with great enthusiasm:—"That peace, harmony, and good will may ever subsist between Great Britain and the United States."

Professors Thunder and Pierce, and Messrs. Blakely, McDonough, and Fisher followed with the song "All's Well," rendered in most artistic style.

Fifth. "England, the land of our birth."—This sentiment was responded to by Mr. McDonough in his usual happy and eloquent style, referring to the literature, the statesmanship, and the powerful influence of England in every clime. The Queen also received well-merited compliments from his silvery tongue, as also did the world-lamented George Peabody.

Sixth. "The United States, the land of our adoption."—Responded to by Macgregor J. Mitcheson, Esq., in his well-known able manner.

Seventh. "Our Sister Societies."—Charles Macalester, Esq., of the St. Andrew's Society, took charge of this sentiment, tracing the beneficial effects of the various societies for the relief of foreigners in the large cities, referring to the tears of gratitude he himself has witnessed in many instances of relief afforded to persons who have landed on strange shores without means, without friends, and almost without hope. Mr. Macalester also spoke in the most feeling manner of his lamented friend and the universal philanthropist, George Peabody, whose great charities would tend more than any other event that has happened for some years to cement the cordiality and good feeling between England and America. The speaker was much applauded.

Eighth. "The Army and Navy."—Ably responded to by General Patterson, who made one of his very best speeches.

Ninth. "The Judiciary, the Bar, and the Press."—Responded to by Chief Justice Thompson, in a very able manner, for the judiciary, and by Judge Hare for the bar, in very eloquent terms.

Tenth. "The Clergy."

Eleventh. "The Ladies."—Responded to by an appropriate song, led by the musicians present.

After the regular toasts were over, Mr. Fairthorne, the President, opened the *role* for the continued flow of wit and feast of reason in a very neat speech, which was greeted with rounds of applause. James Allen, Esq., of the St. George's Society, George Bullock, Esq., of the Conshohocken Mills, Messrs. Wright, Thompson, and others made speeches savoring of wit, humor, and piquancy.

At a late hour this body of thorough-paced English gentlemen left for their homes in very well-preserved condition.

## LEGISLATURE OF FRANCE.

**Opening Discussion in the Corps Legislatif—Demands of Interpellations by the Republican Opposition—Proposition to Impeach the Ministry—Exciting Scenes.**

SESSION OF NOVEMBER 30TH.

The President, Colonel Roguis, is assisted by Messrs. Bournat, Dollpus, De Beauchamp, and Martel, Secretaries.

M. Jules Favre ascends the tribune—I have the honor to depose with the Bureau of the Chamber the following demands of interpellation:—

We demand to question the Government upon the motives that have caused the delay in the convocation of the Corps Legislatif, without respect for the rights of the Chamber, and in face of the serious risks that might have been incurred by the uneasiness which was the inevitable result of that adjournment.

We demand to question the Government upon the subject of official candidatures, so that we may be informed whether it intends to persist in that system.

We demand to question the Government upon the conduct of the different authorities charged to watch over the public peace and the execution of the laws in the month of June last.

We demand to question the Government upon the facts that have been the motive of the sanguinary repression of the disturbances in the basin of the Loire. We make the same interpellation for the disturbances of l'Aveyron.

Finally, we have the honor to depose upon the Bureau of the Chamber the project of a law by which we demand that henceforth the attributes of the constituent power shall belong to the Corps Legislatif exclusively.

M. Emile Ollivier—I desire to be heard upon a question of our regulations. The project of law is presented to you in virtue of our initiatory right. I have no objection to proffer against a project as yet totally unknown to me, and this latter fact is the reason of my desiring to speak before the reading of the explanation of motives. It seems to me that, no matter what may be the regulations, the initiatory right of each member of the Assembly should be subordinate to a previous examination, as has been the case in the regulations of all the precedent Assemblies. (Interruption.) I say to a previous examination of the bureaus or of a committee instituted by the Chamber. It seems to me, therefore, that in the absence of regulations on the subject, it is necessary that the Assembly should make a provisional rule to determine the manner of procedure to be followed whenever a member of the Assembly shall propose a law. (Agitation, and cries of "Read, read!" "No, no!")

M. Jules Favre—It cannot be contested that the Chamber can, if it chooses, assent to the desire for prudence expressed just now by the Minister of the Interior. I have not to explain myself upon the political consequences of such a desire, and upon its interpretation by the country under the serious circumstances in which we find ourselves. This is a reserved point. I take the liberty, however, to observe to the House that the proposal of the Minister of the Interior is a very serious one, for the moment a faculty is accorded to us the Government thinks of restraining it.—(No, no.)—How, gentlemen, can you pronounce your opinion upon the character of a project of law, when the rules concerning the exercise of our initiatory right are not as yet made? A little while ago I heard Hon. M. Ollivier say what is very true, that our initiatory right, like all rights, must necessarily be regulated. The regulation that I can see beforehand is a previous examination by the Bureaus of the Assembly. Is it then possible that when this right presents itself for the first time, and when it should be exercised without any sort of previous examination, it is to be sacrificed by a sort of provisional but solemn proceeding, to the terrors that the Government appears to manifest in the presence of an act that places the Constitution in question. I vote against the previous question." (Approbation on the Left.)

M. Emile Ollivier—I desire (interruption)—(Several voices, "Address the Chamber.")

I desire to notify those who interrupt me, even before I have spoken, that they are mistaken if they imagine that they make me lose my calmness by these interruptions, or make me abandon the object that I have in view. (Applause from several benches.) We are dealing at the present moment with a question of the Constitution, of the interest of the country, of the dignity of the Chamber. We will often have occasion to examine it, to discuss it, and express our sincere opinions in regard to it. (Assent on several benches.) We are dealing to-day with a question of regulations. Before the regulations have been decided upon we are liable to find ourselves daily in the presence of projects due to the individual right of initiation, and that will be extremely serious. While we are awaiting the establishment of regulations, the necessity of which each one of us recognizes, I propose that the House shall decide, as a provisional rule, that the projects of laws of individual initiative shall be submitted to the procedures that regulate interpellations according to our actual rules. (Assent from several benches. Interruption on the Left.)

The Minister of the Interior—The honorable M. Jules Favre has given us a very imperfect knowledge of the last proposition that he presented to the Chamber. I cannot appreciate it at this moment in a manner to make myself an immediate proposal to the House. I only want to reserve, from this moment, the right of the Government to demand the previous question. (Interruptions on the Left.) Don't interrupt, gentlemen, and above all do not seek to distort the meaning of my words. Be assured that I am one of those who respect the independence of the Senate—that I respect it much more than the authors of the proposals you have just heard; but it was my duty to make, in the name of the Government, the most absolute reservations in regard to its conduct *vis-a-vis* of all similar propositions. (Applause.)

M. Raspail—Gentlemen, you have just heard the reply of the Minister of the Interior to M. Jules Favre. I have come to present to you a proposition for a more advanced plan than his—a proposition which you reserve, while it should precede all the rest—namely, to impeach the Minister who has slapped your face. (Laughter on some benches.) You laugh, gentlemen, and yet it is true that you have been gently put out of doors, and that you have accepted the fact with the utmost meekness. With the exception of myself and a few others. Well! I impeach M. de Forcade (laughter) for having falsified the elections, for it is he who has done all the mischief in these elections. Without him you might really consider yourself named entirely by universal suffrage, while at present each has doubts on the subject. (Exclamations.) A great number of the members of the House cannot boast of having been named by universal suffrage. You took the oath yesterday; had you the right to take the oath? (Confusion.) I make an impeachment; I have the right to be heard; this accusation is formal. You have had events——

M. de Tillancourt—One can't hear a word.

M. Raspail—You have had terrible events; you have had the 7th June and the following days. Who made those days? Was it not you, M. de Forcade la Roquette?

The Minister of the Interior—You know better than I who made those days, M. de Raspail.

M. Raspail—It was you who invited M. Pietri to make those days. (Noise and cries of "We can't hear.") You are responsible for them. Not only have you attacked a portion of the population, but you have attacked all ranks of society. All ranks of society have been, so to say, put—(Noise and interruption.) You may interrupt me as much as you please, but you will not prevent me uttering the truth. Blood flowed; that blood accuses you. It is thus you desire to learn to govern. You are always threatened by—(The noise drowns the voice of the speaker.) Shout as long as you please: I will shout louder than you. I have listened to you without interrupting you, and I have the right to be heard without interruption. (The noice continues; from all sides cries of "Speak louder; one can't hear you.") I'll interrupt those who interrupt me. Hear me; I have presented myself before you to demand an act of impeachment against assassins. (Exclamations and laughter.) You laugh at it. But they belong to your class those who were assassinated in the streets. Three of your counts received blows of loaded clubs, while going about to raise each other when knocked down. They were your men. None of ours were there. It is for the sake of the population of Paris that I address you and accuse the Minister guilty of such provocation. It was infamous, and it happened daily. On the 26th of October you had 40,000 men who arrived to produce the same phenomenon, and against whom? Against people who were nowhere to be seen. You reserved then all this for inoffensive men. (Murmurs.) You may well murmur. This sort of speech, to which you do not know how to reply; this speech of menace and of ——. (Increasing murmurs!) You will not hear me then. I conclude by saying to you that all France will applaud me, and that you will remain the only *complaisants* of a homicidal power. (Exclamations and murmurs.)

The President—I ask the Chamber to pronounce its opinion upon the question of sending the project of law of the honorable M. Jules Favre to the Bureaus like an ordinary law. (Yes, yes.) Then I will pass on to the interpellations.

(The votes are taken.)

The President—I now come to the interpellations. The first demand of interpellation forwarded to me has been formulated by the honorable Marquis Andelarre. It reads as follows:—"We demand to question the Ministry upon their delay in convoking the Corps Legislatif." M. Jules Favre has already made the same demand.

Marquis de Pire—I demand that the interpellations shall be held back till after the verification of powers. ("Yes, yes—no, no, no.") We must first of all name our President, constitute the Bureau, and then verify the powers of those of our colleagues that are not as yet admitted. (Interruption on the Left.) As the gentlemen of the Left complain of the delay of the convocation of the Chamber, let them be at least consistent with their complaint. (Applause.) I demand that my proposition shall be voted upon.

M. Jules Favre—My reply is very simple. Those of our colleagues whose powers it has been impossible to verify as yet will have the same rights as those whose powers have been verified. (Divers movements.)

Marquis de Pire—The proof of the reply of the honorable M. Jules Favre not being completely satisfactory is the fact that there are some of our unverified colleagues whose expulsion M. Jules Favre would be the first to demand. But, pardon me, this expression was neither just nor polite. I withdraw it and substitute the word non-admission. There are some, I say, whose non-admission M. Jules Favre would be the first to insist upon, because their elections seem to have been extraordinarily favored by the Prefects. I do not wish to use the qualification employed by the gentlemen of the Left, and by their journalists; it is worthy neither of France of the seventeenth nor of the eighteenth century. (Murmurs.) I seize with eagerness this public occasion to protest against it, for it appears to me to be as unbecoming as it is trivial.

The President—According to the old regulations, the demands of interpellations had to be sent back to the Bureaus where they had been examined. According to the Senatus Consultum there is no longer any question of their being sent back. The Chamber fixes the day when it desires to pass to the discussion. Do you want to send the demands of interpellations back to the Bureaus, as the old regulations prescribe? ("No, no! Yes, Yes!") I consult the Chamber to know if it intends to apply the old rules. ("No, no!")

After a short debate the Chamber decides that the demands of interpellation shall be submitted for examination after the constitution of the Bureaus.

The President—I have received a proposition from Hon. M. Raspail. (Noise.) M. Raspail proposes to the Chamber to impeach the Ministry represented by M. Forcade de la Roquette, for having committed assassinations (prolonged exclamations), qualified by the statutes, on the 7th of June and the following days. (Uproar.) The Chamber desires that this demand shall be dealt with like those the examination of which is deferred till after the constitution of the bureaus.

After a debate, in which the understanding is arrived at that the old Bureaus shall continue the examination of the elections referred to them and that the new Bureaus shall have to deal only with the new elections, the dividing the members of the Corps Legislatif into nine Bureaus is proceeded with. The President says he wishes to consult the Chamber on the order of the day. It is agreed that the Bureaus shall be organized the second day after the sitting, and that the Chamber shall assemble to-morrow for nomination of its President, four Vice-Presidents, and two Questors.

Upon the suggestion of M. Josseau it is agreed that the order of the ensuing day shall also comprise, if possible, the constitution of the Bureau.

The sitting terminates at 3:30 o'clock.

—The announcement of assembling of the Œcumenical Council in Rome is put among the local matters in a Boston paper. Boston always was modest.


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FINE HEMSTITCHED HAN CHIEFS,

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ETC. ETC. ETC. 12

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Sets, New Shap
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## MAN'S VENGEANCE!

## HUSBAND SHOT!

any wives are there in our broad
pray earnestly, daily, "lead us not
ptation!" They may be pure in
unblemished in reputation, but still
er will sometimes come in spite of
ch and ward. Let those who have
tempted read the trials and strug-
ur heroine, and it will not only in-
m deeply, but render them stronger,
d better fitted to meet and conquer
n, let it present itself in whatever
ay.

ine day in the fall of the year, Lord
Carisbrook were seated under the
a spreading beech tree, in the gar-
ched to Caldecott Hall, which was
of their ancestral abode. His lord-
reading a letter he had received
brother in London, and when he
leted its perusal he exclaimed:—
t says in his letter, my dear, that
spatched to us Sir Charles Evander,
aronet of whom I have heard some-
is a friend of Hubert's, who knows
r very well, and he wishes him to
or some time in the country, if pos-
he delights of London are rapidly
ing him."
l be glad to extend our hospitality
end of your brother Hubert's," an-
Lady Carisbrook, who never contra-
r husband in anything.
etter goes on to say," continued his
"that his mother, Lady Evander,
m to renew his acquaintance with
ubyns, who live near us. Sir Charles
St. Aubyn met in town, and if a
uld be arranged between them, it
most desirable."
ill do what we can," said her lady-
voring her husband with a sweet
"I am sure we have been so happy
ur wedded life, dearest Albert, that
have no compunction in inducing
g people to unite themselves to-

ome further conversation it was de-
at they would gladly receive Sir
Evander as a guest, and do all they
make him forget the delights of the
introducing to his notice the many
of a country life.
k elapsed, and Sir Charles Evander
at Caldecott Hall.
is tall, handsome, well-made, and had
escribable, easy, well-bred air, which
y be acquired from moving in the
iety. There was magic in his eyes,
dy Carisbrook had not been in his
y half an hour before she felt fasci-
y his glance, and turning away with a
, said to herself:—
t is indeed a man for a woman to love.
ppy should Miss St. Aubyn be with
uitor."
Carisbrook found the young baronet's
as agreeable as did his wife.
g as he was, he had seen a great deal
world, which had made him somewhat
ic. In reality he dazzled rather than
real impression on his friends, for
as nothing genuine or sincere about
He turned everything into ridicule and
at everybody.
brook soon discovered that he was an
lifted sportsman, and that the amuse-
of the city had not rendered him in any
eminate.
went out together on shooting expe-
and always came back with a full bag,
arles being an excellent shot, and tho-
at home with dog and gun.
e were so many places on the estate to
so much to see, and so much to do
Sir Charles Evander's first week at
tt, that Lily St. Aubyn was forgotten
dy Carisbrook exclaimed:—
have some most agreeable neighbors,
r, to whom I shall feel delighted to
e you. Among others, I may mention
Aubyns."
Rock Hill?" said Sir Charles. "Yes;
met them, and shall be glad to renew
uaintance. Lily is a fine girl, and
sted me to pass some time very plea-
in London."
will invite them to meet you at dinner,
arles," exclaimed Lady Carisbrook.
ou must not suppose we have any
upon your heart in bringing you in
with the most lovely young lady in
rt of the country."
Charles Evander laughed and made
:—"I do not think I am so impres-
e as you seem to imagine, although I
wn myself susceptible of a woman's
."
ently Lord Carisbrook went to the other
the room, and Evander had an oppor-
of saying in a low tone:—
heart is gone already, Lady Caris-
."
deed! Since when, may I ask?" she
d, with a slight elevation of the eye-
ce I entered this house. Since I first
you, Lady Carisbrook," he said, with
e of admiration.
Charles," exclaimed her ladyship, in a
severe rebuke, "if you dare to repeat
anguage to me, I shall instantly make
sband acquainted with your conduct.
guest in his house, and to make such a
to the wife of your host!"
y not, when the hostess is pretty?"
red Evander, twirling his moustache.
y Carisbrook half rose, as if to call her
d's attention, but he was looking over
books, and had his back turned towards

you wish to lose your husband, by all
promote a quarrel between us," said
arles, coolly. "Dueling is possible in
e, and I can fire a pistol with as much
s I can use a sword."
became passive under this threat, and
his large lustrous eyes were fixed upon
ppearing to fathom the secret depths of
ermost recesses of her soul.
y Carisbrook began to be afraid of this
but after his familiarity that evening
ways avoided a conversation with him.
ew days afterward Lord Carisbrook and
Charles Evander were out shooting
er near the confines of the estate. By
side was the main road, and they sat
upon a bank to rest while the keepers
d out a slight repast they had brought
them.
ddenly the noise of horses galloping
ly along the road fell upon their ears;
this was mingled the clatter of wheels
the cries of women, apparently in a
ful state of alarm.

Sir Charles Evander was up in a moment, looking eagerly along the highway.

Presently he beheld a carriage drawn by two fiery horses, over which the terrified coachman had lost all control, descending a hill at a rapid pace. He was just able to perceive that two ladies occupied the carriage, and then, without a moment's hesitation, he raised his gun and shot one of the horses dead, thus bringing the carriage to a standstill. It turned out that the lady occupants of the carriage were Mrs. St. Aubyn and her daughter Lily, who were at once conducted to Caldecott Hall by Evander and Lord Carisbrook.

When they reached Caldecott Hall, the blushing girl who was hanging on Evander's arm at once attracted Lady Carisbrook's notice.

A pang shot through her heart.

"What," she exclaimed to herself, "am I jealous? Oh, it is absolutely necessary for my peace of mind that that man should leave this house."

The pleasant party at Caldecott Hall was soon broken up. The St. Aubyns returned to town, and Sir Charles Evander growing tired of the country and its amusements, made his excuse to Lord and Lady Carisbrook, and also sought the gay metropolis. Her ladyship felt very dull and miserable when the young baronet took his departure.

She longed also to go to town, and soon made her husband acquainted with her wishes. He was so satisfied with his country home and the sports he there enjoyed that he combatted the resolution; but in the end she gained her point. Caldecott was shut up, and the servants sent to town, to a house which his lordship's agent had taken for them, in a fashionable part of the West End. It was in Wilton Crescent, and they were not far from Hans Place, where the St. Aubyns resided.

Her ladyship did not much care about them, because she fancied that Sir Charles Evander paid the lovely Lily too much attention; but she was obliged to keep on friendly terms with them, because they were invited everywhere, and she would meet them at all good houses.

Sir Charles was soon made aware of Lady Carisbrook's presence in town, and he laughed in his sleeve, for he knew enough of women and their characters to understand that as he had gone away from her, she had followed him.

The gentleman whom Lady Carisbrook met, and to whom she talked about Sir Charles, did not give Evander the best possible character. There were two friends of his, Captain Vavasour and Mr. Frederick Mordaunt, the latter of whom was constantly at the St. Aubyns', and at all places where he thought he should meet Lily, and this conduct of his was not at all surprising, for he loved her passionately, though she had not in any marked measure encouraged the preference he exhibited for her.

Mr. Mordaunt had taken a strong dislike to Sir Charles Evander ever since he first met him at Hans Place. The attitude which the latter assumed towards Lily convinced the jealous mind of the lover that he was in love with her, and that she did not object to his admiration. Mordaunt's affection for her was so sincere that if he could not win her himself, he wished to see her married to one who would insure her happiness, and this he felt certain Sir Charles would not do. He could say nothing to either Lily or her mother, because they would accuse him of an interested motive in vilifying a man he had treated as his friend.

To Lady Carisbrook, however, he was not so reticent. He told her his opinion of the baronet, though there was no tinge of acrimony or malice in what he said. He spoke his mind freely, with the air of one who was fearless of the consequences and knew that he was uttering the truth. Lady Carisbrook had invited this confidence on the part of Mr. Mordaunt and Captain Vavasour, but when she had gained it she was displeased with them for running down one whom she liked, and one occasion said, with some asperity:—

"If Sir Charles Evander is such as you describe him to be, I wonder that you associate with him."

"For my part," replied Mr. Mordaunt, "I can answer that I have for some time ceased to do so. I am coldly civil whenever we meet, and he must know that I do not class him among the number of my friends."

"That must be a great deprivation for Sir Charles, Mr. Mordaunt," said her ladyship. "But I hope to meet you in a more forgiving humor at Mrs. St. Aubyn's reception tomorrow evening. I shall be glad to see you both there, as I have so few friends in town. Carisbrook leaves London for a week tomorrow morning, to see after his poor dogs and horses, about whom he frets so much."

The party given by Mrs. St. Aubyn, to which her ladyship had alluded, was merely a reception. Visitors dropped in as they liked, went from group to group, chatting first with one, then with another, and took their departure, when it pleased them, without any ceremony.

Lady Carisbrook made her appearance about ten o'clock, superbly dressed, and almost the first person she met on entering, after having spoken to her amiable hostess, was Sir Charles Evander, whom she thought had never looked handsomer.

"This is kind of you," he exclaimed. "There is no one worth speaking to here, and I was getting awfully bored. May I inquire where Carisbrook is?"

"Did you not know that he had left town?" she replied, showing her pearly teeth and fluttering her fan. "I am quite alone. I do not know what I shall do with myself."

"I am acquainted with married women," answered Sir Charles, twisting his moustache, "who would not consider such an occurrence a calamity. They would glad of a little relief from the presence of their lord and master."

"That is charming," said Lady Carisbrook, eagerly. "You will tell me what those ladies did, will you not? Please do take compassion upon and tell me."

"With the greatest pleasure," rejoined Sir Charles Evander. "I must premise, however, that my ladies were not of the sentimental order. They did not look upon husbands generally as an unqualified good, and they enjoyed their freedom by such innocent little amusements as giving dinner parties to an intimate friend or friends. I have had such an invitation myself; a box at the theatre has diversified the proceedings."

"Excellent," exclaimed Lady Carisbrook, "I am sure that I cannot do better than follow such a capital example. Will you favor me with your company at my house to dinner tomorrow at 7, Sir Charles?"

"I shall be most happy," he said.

Lily St. Aubyn came up, and they were separated; but Lady Carisbrook had made the engagement, calculating upon her husband's absence, without meaning any harm, though she ought to have known that it was wrong to do anything which she could not tell his lordship.

The greater part of the day was passed by her in buying flowers in Covent garden, and making preparations for a charming little dinner, such as would at once display her taste and the resources of her establishment.

In the afternoon she went to her bed-room to lay down and rest for an hour. She was tired. It had been quite late when she left Mrs. St. Aubyn's, and not used to such hours, she found it difficult to recover from the fatigue which they occasioned.

To her surprise she was disturbed, as she was about to close her eyes for a refreshing sleep, by a knocking at the door.

"It is only I, Emily," said a voice, which she recognized instantly.

"Good gracious, my husband! What brings him back? Can he suspect?" she began, when her speculations were cut short by the entrance of Lord Carisbrook, who caught her in his arms and kissed her tenderly, and cried:—

"Here I am again, dearest, sooner than you expected. Ah, what is this? You do not seem so pleased to see me as I thought you would be."

"You frighten me. I was half asleep, and my nerves are a little weak. I was at Mrs. St. Aubyn's last night till late," she answered, rubbing her eyes, and sitting on the edge of the bed, wrapped as she was in the capacious folds of a pink dressing-gown. "But what brought you away from Caldecott in such a hurry?"

"A relative of mine—who made a fortune in India, became eccentric, and lived in London under another name—is dead, died yesterday, in fact, and his solicitor has written to me to say that he has left me the greater portion of his wealth."

"There is nothing very interesting about that," her ladyship said, "we have as much money as we want already. Is that all that has brought you up in such a hurry? As for me, I would not have gone across the street for such news."

"You have very strange ideas," replied Lord Carisbrook, with a tone of disappointment. "You were sorry at seeing me, and now you don't care for the legacy."

"I do like people to be exact and consistent. Your return has destroyed my projects of independence for a week. I was going out to dinner to-night, and—"

"What is to prevent you?" interrupted Carisbrook. "I have engaged myself to the solicitor, and shall very likely stay late talking over matters with him. I shall not be home till twelve certainly, so you can go where you like without paying the slightest attention to me."

Imprinting another kiss upon her lips, Lord Carisbrook took his departure, called a cab, drove to his club, and told his friends of his good fortune, and ordered dinner.

Her ladyship determined to be brave, and receive Sir Charles Evander, though prudence dictated the adoption of a very different course.

It happened that Sir Charles was more considerate. He belonged to the same club as Lord Carisbrook, and met him there in the afternoon.

"How do?" he said. "I thought you a hundred miles away in the country."

"At Caldecott," replied his lordship. "I have only just returned. Business brought me back. It was a great pity. I never saw finer weather for shooting."

Sir Charles went to the writing-room, and wrote a letter to Emily, in which he said that he had met her husband, and hoped she would, under the circumstances, excuse him for breaking his engagement, as he had no wish to meet Carisbrook, and he sincerely trusted that this evening alone was only a pleasure deferred.

In the hall he did not see Carisbrook, who was putting on his hat, and he said to the porter distinctly in his lordship's hearing:—

"Give this letter to a commissionaire, and let him take it to Lady Carisbrook's, Wilton Crescent."

These words fell like a thunderbolt upon his lordship, who, half-stupefied, watched Sir Charles re-enter the club. He was himself going for a stroll round St. James' Square, in which his club was situated, to get an appetite for dinner, and changing his mind, he put down his hat, and extending his hand to the porter, said:—

"Give me that letter; it's for my wife, and I can deliver it. Most probably Sir Charles Evander did not see me, or he would have asked me to take charge of it."

The porter did as he was requested; and Lord Carisbrook, fuming like an angry lion, went upstairs to the smoking-room to read the letter at his leisure, unobserved and uninterrupted.

Its contents astounded him. They, indeed, were calculated to throw suspicion upon the conduct of any woman, and if a man had plunged a knife into his heart, he would not have felt more exquisite pain than he did in reading this compromising letter of Sir Charles Evander's.

"This is terrible!" he muttered, wiping the perspiration, which had gathered on his brow in great drops, away with his hand. "No wonder Emily was not anxious to see me. This is how she enjoys her independence. But the affair cannot rest here. It was, indeed, an unlucky day for me when Sir Charles Evander crossed the threshold. Bitterly shall he repent his treachery. I must kill that man, or he shall kill me." The continuation of this powerful story will be found in the NEW YORK WEEKLY, No. 7, which can be purchased from all News Agents on and after Tuesday, December 14. Specimen copies sent free. The terms to mail subscribers are:—Single copy, one year, $3; Four copies ($2·50 each), $10; and Nine copies (money all sent at one time), $20. Getters-up of clubs can afterwards add subscribers at $2·50 each. All letters must be directed to STREET & SMITH, P. O. Box No. 4896, New York.


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SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, an assortment of walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; library and dining-room furniture; 5 walnut chamber suits, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte; fine French plate pier mirrors, 108x28 each, gilt frame; two superior walnut secretary and bookcases; walnut wardrobes, sideboards, extension and centre tables, etageres, hat, and umbrella stands, lounges, arm chairs, superior office desks and tables, fine spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china and glassware, Salamander safe, made by Evans & Watson; platform scales and weights, cabinetmaker's bench, sewing machines, counters, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, two sets Russian sable and French sable muffs and collars. 12 14 2t

ELEGANT DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY, SUPERIOR WATCHES, MUSICAL BOX, OPERA GLASSES, SHIP CHRONOMETER, ETC.

On Thursday,

Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, a large assortment of diamonds, watches, etc., comprising in part—Pair solitaire diamond earrings, weighing six carats; pair do. do. do., about 4 carats; set elegant cluster diamond earrings and pin; several large and fine single stone diamond rings and pins; fine cluster diamond rings and pins; pearl necklace; a variety of sets earrings and pins; ladies' and gents' rings; scarf pins; 20 opera glasses, etc.

Also, 70 ladies' and gents' very superior watches, by the most celebrated makers.

Also, very fine musical box, six tunes, with drum and bells; superior ship chronometer, made by John Moncas, London; surveyor's theodolite, etc.

The above may be examined on Wednesday, from 10 until 3 o'clock, and on the morning of sale. 12 13 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 10 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

December 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 14 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 15 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF A. S. ROBINSON'S COLLECTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS, ELEGANT DRESDEN ENAMELS, IN HANDSOME FRAMES.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

December 15, 16, and 17, at 11 o'clock, at Robinson's Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire very large and valuable collections of the fine arts, comprising 480 pictures, and including paintings by such artists as Brochart, of Paris; Bodinger, London; Wilson, Glasgow; Hoffer and Schultze, Dusseldorf; Danke, of Munich; Bonfield, Richards, Moran, and others, of America; fine foreign engravings, elegant Dresden enamels; painted photographs, etc. Each picture is framed in an elegant gold gilt or walnut frame.

The collection will be on free exhibition until sale. [12 10 6t

AMERICAN ARTISTS' LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

Dec. 17, 18, and 19,

At the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large and valuable collection of Modern Oil Paintings. Among the artists represented are Paul Ritter, George Y. Hartwick, Hart, Coates, Stonefield, Lochious, Van Ney, and others equally celebrated.

The Pictures are all mounted in elegant gold-gilt frames.

The collection will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and on the days of sale. 12 8 10t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

At the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, on Monday, December 20, at 12 o'clock M.

Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ridge road and Green street.

DWELLING, No. 519 Chippewa street, south of Lombard, west of Twenty-sixth street. [12 7 5t

MASON & CO.'S NINTH SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COINS, Pattern Pieces, Medals, Continental Money, etc.

On Tuesday Afternoon,

Dec. 21, at 3½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, 625 lots very valuable Coins. It included will be found:—United States silver dollars of 1836 and 1839; also, 1842, 1851, and 1855; proofs United States cents of 1791, 1793, 1804, and 1857; very rare and fine Carolina Elephant cent, 1694; Chalmers' Annapolis three pence, 1783; United States proof sets of silver; pattern pieces; United States medals; political medals; rare Continental and Colonial paper money; rare relics; minerals, etc.

May be seen on the day of sale. 12 13 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, ETC.

On Thursday Evening,

Dec. 16th, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, about 90 oil and water color paintings by European and American artists. 12 14 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SPECIAL SALE OF VERY FINE CABINET FURNITURE, at Concert Hall Furniture Emporium and Sales-rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 16, will be sold, by catalogue, commencing at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior cabinet furniture, manufactured by some of our first-class houses for their best retail sales, and which must positively be sold to pay advances, including fine walnut chamber suits; sideboards; wardrobes; book-cases; hat-racks; marble-top tables; plush parlor suits; drawing room suits, in hair-cloth and terry.

N. B.—Our readers who are in want of furniture should attend this sale, as $30,000 worth of furniture must be sold before the holidays, regardless of price. 12 14 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Thursday, Dec. 16,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, MILLINERY GOODS, A STOCK OF GOODS, ETC.

Also,

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ELEVENTH TRADE SALE OF AMERIJAN AND IMPORTED FURS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, AFGHANS, ETC.

Comprising 1,600 lots, by catalogue, in large variety and elegant quality, on Thursday morning, Dec. 16th, commencing at 10 o'clock. 12 11 4t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 1t

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LACE CURTAINS, $13·00 to $60·00 a pair.
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WINDOW SHADES, all kinds.
SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
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## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### REPENTANT.

**A Reformed Counterfeiter—He Sends a Remarkable $10 Plate to the Authorities, and Leaves the City for Foreign Parts.**

The following remarkable document was received in New York last evening by Colonel H. C. Whiteley, the chief of the National Government Detectives:—

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.—Colonel H. C. Whiteley, Chief of the United States Detectives:—Dear Sir:—I enclose with this letter a counterfeit ten dollar National Bank-note Plate. This plate was made for me by one of the best engravers of the United States, as you will see when you come to examine it. I paid $2000 to have it done well, with the hope of making a speedy fortune. You may be anxious to know the engraver's name; suffice to say that he no longer dwells on this earth, that he has already gone the road which I will soon have to travel, after having spent twelve years of my life in defrauding my fellow men. I have paid many thousand dollars to keep out of prison, although I have never been arrested in my life To-day I am poor in purse and broken in spirit; upright before the world, but guilty in my own conscience. I have abandoned counterfeiting for ever, and destroyed every vestige of my guilt. Keep this plate I send you, which, I assure you, has never been used. For two reasons I am prompted to take this course—my own conscience, and the dark walls of the prison, which I see more visible before me within the last few months, since I have seen so many of my old confederates in crime snatched by our officers and thrust into prison. I have now come to my senses, and resolved to clean myself, and register a solemn vow to reform and lead an honest life. If I ever touch this business again may I never hope for mercy.

P. S.—I have lived a fearful life. Since I have made the above resolves I feel a relief to my mind which I have not felt before for twelve years; but never too late to repent. It is useless for you to try to trace me out, for when this reaches you I will be gone for foreign countries. Very respectfully, D. C.

Accompanying the above letter, which had been forwarded from Philadelphia by express, was the plate for printing counterfeit ten-dollar national bank notes referred to in the document. The plate, which is in four pieces—two for the face and two for the back—is splendidly engraved on the finest of steel, the latter bearing the imprint of John Sellers & Sons, Sheffield. Experts and detectives who have examined it pronounce it the best plate they have ever seen, and they are of opinion that no notes had ever been printed upon it, and that it had not been transferred. In fact, the paint which engravers put on new plates to prevent rust had not been cleaned off. Colonel Whiteley thinks that the writer of the letter and the engraver are identical, and efforts will be made to secure him.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Before Alderman Beitler this morning Policeman Thomas Lowry, No. 205, Fifth district, had a hearing upon the charge of assault and battery.

Catharine Smith sworn—Live at No. 1427 Moravian street; on Friday last lost a kitten, and went out to look for it; saw Officer Lowry and another officer coming out of the tavern No 1419 Moravian street; saw a woman there on the street drunk; saw Lowry with his arms around her; she fell down in the street, and he fell also; I ran towards my house; Officer Lowry followed me, saying, "What the —— are you running for?" I said "I thought it was time;" he said "The woman was drunk;" I said "I guessed she was drunk, or he would not have fallen;" he said "That if I said that again he would put me in the station house;" I went into the house; he and his partner passed the door twice, and Lowry said, "Let's go and take that woman (the drunken one) to the station house, or we will be reported."

Robert T. Smith sworn—Saw Lowry raise his hand and say, "Take the woman to the station-house;" I asked Lowry his number quietly; he said there is no use in that; they went towards the station-house; went to the corner and thought I would see his number when he passed me; both officers turned back and went towards Broad street; I went to the Broad street corner; they then went towards Fifteenth street; the woman came out of the tavern; they arrested her; took her to the station-house; I went ahead of them, and at the station-house the woman put her arms around Lowry's neck; the prisoner said, "Don't take me in, you know me," he let her go; I was standing there; he came up to me and says, "What the —— do you want?" I said nothing, but that I had his number; Lowry caught me and pushed me in the station-house, and locked me up and preferred the charge of assault and battery against me, also with interfering with him in his duty; I had not touched him at any time until he arrested me.

Defendant was held in $600 bail to answer.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A short-sighted individual this morning questioned a street contractor as to whether our pavements were all concrete.

—If school-teachers can dismiss Germantown schools and reach the city by aid of steam power in half an hour, why can't children who live three or four miles from the school house reach home in the same time? Bad roads and country mud.

—The Celtic Association of America give a complimentary dinner to John Martin, Esq., of Kilbroney, Ireland, to-morrow, Thursday evening, at the La Pierre House.

—Rev. Edward Shippen Watson, Rector of the Church of St. James the Less, has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. James' Church, Lancaster.

—Mud on Market street yesterday was four inches deep, by actual measurement.

—"Whistling Mose" is opposed to Cuban independence. So are many other "noodles."

—Persons who visited country friends during the past summer are receiving visitors.

—What ails the loaves furnished by bakers? are the pans shrinking?

—The dentists are chuckling over the prosperity of the confectioners.

—"Change of the breath" is the latest term for swilling whisky.

—Stated meeting of the Franklin Institute to-night.

—The Female Knights of St. Crispin meet to-night.

—Beware of oroide watches.

—Cradles are in demand.

DEATH OF ANDREW MCMAKIN.—Mr. Andrew McMakin, whose death occurred in New York city on Monday last, was a resident of Trenton, New Jersey. At an early age he entered upon the career of a journalist in this city, and in partnership with Mr. E. Holden he established and successfully conducted the *Saturday Courier*, a weekly literary paper of a high order; and after the death of Mr. Holden, the *American Courier* was established, with much success at first, by the surviving partner. Mr. McMakin subsequently became unfortunate, and went to the West, engaging in business in St. Louis and other cities. He recently removed to New York, and opened a store on Broadway. Deceased leaves a widow and two daughters to mourn his loss. His funeral took place this afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, Peter Armbruster, Esq., No. 312 North Eleventh street.

THE BURGLARY AT PHŒNIXVILLE.—Jacob Baugh, Burgess of the Borough of Phœnixville, Pa., has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who, disguised, entered the dwelling house of Hannah A. and Mary C. Knerr, at Phœnixville, on the morning of December 1, 1869, and carried off five one hundred 5-20 U. S. bonds, one five hundred U. S. bond, nine hundred dollars in city sixes, two gold watches with gold chains, two silk velvet circulars, and a quantity of other wearing apparel, etc. The victims of this robbery also offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves. The detectives of this city have been furnished with all the information concerning the robbery, and endeavors are being made to ferret out the burglars.

STEALING FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON.—Thomas Conlon had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon upon the charge of larceny. The witness against him was John Simon, driver of one of the Adams' Express wagons. He testified that on Tuesday afternoon his wagon was standing on Market street, near Third; he was waiting for a package from one of the stores; he saw the accused pass him with a box, and suspicioning that it was stolen from his wagon, he pursued and arrested him and recovered the property. He had a fight with the prisoner, during which the latter bit him in the finger. The box belonged to the firm of Bunting, Durborow & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. It contained goods to the value of $128·40. Defendant was bound over to answer.

A GIRL DANGEROUSLY BURNED.—This morning Fanny McGeigan, aged twenty-three years, a nurse in the family of Thomas Riley, residing at No. 1508 American street, was dangerously injured by the explosion of a can of coal oil. She was making a fire in the stove, and, in order to make it burn more briskly, she poured a portion of the contents of the can on the kindling wood, which at the time was on fire. An explosion followed, and the girl was shockingly burned about the face and body. She was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition. The physicians in attendance have no hopes of her recovery.

HARNESS BEING VOTED FOR AT A FAIR.—The set of harness which is on exhibition at St. Theresa School House Fair is being briskly contended for by several parties, among whom the more prominent are Mr. Halpin, the representative of the draymen; the Harmony Engine Company and the Knickerbocker Ice Company. The latter seem to be the most confident of success.

AN APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., No. 420 Library street, has been appointed a commissioner of deeds, to take depositions, acknowledgments, and to administer oaths, etc., for all the States and Territories, by their respective Executives.

ROBBERY.—Some time during Monday night a vessel lying at Marcus Hook was boarded and robbed of a lot of rope, rigging, etc., belonging to Mr. Lewis Bitting, residing at No. 819 Brown street.

ANNIVERSARY.—To-day is the fifth anniversary of the running of cars on the Union Passenger Railway line. Flags on the heads of the horses denote the occasion.

THE REV. FATHER MORIARTY will preside to-morrow evening, at the lecture given by Wendell Phillips, at the Academy of Music, it being the last of the first series of Mr. T. B. Pugh's Star Course.


WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold, QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

GIFTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT TRIFLES,
IN
Bronze, Gilt, Wood, Leather, etc.
Inkstands, Writing Desks, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc.
Boxes of Fine Stationery,
WITH
INITIAL, MONOGRAM, ANIMALS, COMIC, ETC.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
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PRESENTS.
A handsome assortment of NICKNACKS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
WRITING DESKS,
From $1·50 to $25·00.
BRONZE INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS, GOLD PENS, KNIVES, WORK BOXES, CIGAR, CARD, AND DRESSING CASES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS, CHESS, DOMINOES, PARLOR CROQUET, PLAYING CARDS, GAMES, VIENNA AND SCOTCH GOODS,
In great variety.
Boxes of Fine Stationery, stamped with initial, birds flowers, etc.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
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HOLIDAY GOODS—A GRAND DISPLAY.
WRITING DESKS.
SCOTCH AND VIENNA GOODS.
Knives, Gold Pens and Pencils, Wallets and Pocket-Books, Cigar and Card Cases, Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, Chess, Cribbage, Bronze Inkstands, Portfolios, Games.
And a large variety of Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
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A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY
OF
CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,
No. 630 ARCH STREET,
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DRY GOODS.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
OPENED THIS DAY
For the Holidays,
250 DOZEN LEGRAND XTRACT,
Warranted genuine (as good as Lubin's) only 56 cts.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs. for the Holidays.
Handsome Real Lace Hdkfs. and Collars.
50 dozen Lace Collars for Presents, 25 and 37½ cts.
500 Real Cluny Collars, 50 and 75 cents.
FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
150 Silk Fans, 75 cents and $1·00.
Elegant Silk and Satin Fans; Spangled Fans.
Fans closing out.
GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
FOR PRESENTS
50 dozen genuine Jouvin 2-buttons, $1·25, cost over $2·00.
75 dozen Duchess Laced Gloves, $1·00.
Great Bargains in Gloves, at very low prices.
Largest lot of Gloves in the market.
FANCY GOODS CLOSING OUT.
New Calicoes for presents, 12½ cents.
1000 yards Dress Goods, 25 and 28 cents.
Yard-wide Heavy Poplins, 38 cents.
BLACK SILKS reduced for presents.
An elegant lot of [12 15 wfsm4t
VIENNA WRITING DESKS,
Closing out at Great Bargains.

USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } LACES
In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.
TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S SAFES!
THE BEST QUALITY!
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!
Fire Proof. Burglar Proof.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 168 Bank St., Cleveland, O.
A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. [11 30 mwf1mrp
SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.


# THIRD EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

### Judge Grier will not Resign until the Close of the Present Term—The Abolition of the Franking Privilege not Favored by Members—The Virginia Question.

**The Decline of American Shipping.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A delegation from New York arrived here this morning. It is composed of the following named gentlemen:—D. D. Westervelt, T. F. Rowland, William Foulkes, L. H. Boole, D. J. Taff, J. E. Hoffmier, Thomas Slack, Joshua Young, William Rowland, and Robert Russell. They are connected with ship building in all its branches, and their object is to appear before the special committee on the causes of the decline of ship building and commerce, and the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to procure such legislation as will revive that branch of business. They came hither at the suggestion of the Hon. H. C. Calkin, of New York, a member of the special committee, who is devoting most of his time to that subject.

**Presidential Nominations—Cabinet Position Vacant.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:—E R. Hear to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; David W. Houston to be Marshal of Kansas; Jason M. Johnson to be Collector of the Twelfth district of New York; James R. Aliaben to be Assessor in the Second district of New York.

**The New Post Offices in New York and Boston.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House Committee on Post Offices has authorized its Chairman to offer a resolution creating a committee to examine into the construction of the new Post Offices at New York and Boston. As soon as this resolution is adopted a Sub-Committee of the House Post Office Committee will be appointed to proceed to New York and Boston. The committee is under the impression that the expenditures on these buildings are greater than they were intended to be, and they wish to ascertain that fact before any further appropriation is made.

**The Franking Privilege.**

The House Postal Committee discussed to-day the question of abolishing the franking privilege. The committee is not disposed to go so far as the recommendation in the report of the Postmaster-General. If anything is done it will be to suspend the operation of the privilege during the recess, and put it in force when Congress meets.

**Judge Grier and the Supreme Court.**

Two or three prominent judges are here, it is understood at the instance of the President, in connection with appointments to the Supreme Court. Up to this time Judge Grier has not sent in his resignation, and he now states to his friends that he will not resign until the close of the term of court.

**Respect to Mr. Peabody.**

In the House to-day resolutions of respect to the memory of the late George Peabody were introduced, and notice given that they will be called up for adoption next Monday. They authorize the President to send as many ships of the line as he may think proper to meet remains of Mr. Peabody at sea, and convey them to New York; and provides that the President shall take all necessary means to show the respect due to the memory of the deceased.

**The Admission of Virginia.**

The Senate Judiciary Committee are in favor of the admission of Virginia, and will shortly report a bill restoring her without imposing conditions to be fulfilled in the future.

There is great division in the Reconstruction Committee respecting the conditions which Butler and others propose to impose upon her. It is doubtful if Virginia will be admitted before the holidays.

### CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Petitions were presented and appropriately referred for the granting of pensions and relief from disabilities.

By Mr. Sumner (Mass.), the memorial of the laboring men of the United States, in convention assembled, asking the intervention of Congress in behalf of the colored laborers in the Southern States. After setting forth the immediate necessities of these people, the paper asks a distribution among them of the public lands of the United States and the appointment of a commissioner to purchase lands in those Southern States where there are now no public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported with amendments a bill to encourage and promote the International Exhibition to be held in Washington in 1871.

Mr. Hamlin explained that as amended the bill simply authorized a corporation for the purpose proposed. It was simply an act of incorporation, the parties interested being desirous of organizing at an early day. He asked that the bill be taken up immediately. The bill was then read. It provides in detail the manner of holding the proposed exhibition.

Mr. Hamlin moved to strike out the clause authorizing ad appropriation by the cities of Washington and Georgetown in accordance with the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. Sumner said that in 1871 it was proposed to hold a similar exhibition in London, under the auspices of the British Government. Our country was invited to contribute to that exhibition, and be present through commissioners. If it was deemed advisable to proceed with the bill, it might be better to change the date or to postpone the measure until further information had been received.

Mr. Hamlin said he was not aware of the proposed exhibition at London. This bill, however, provided for an exhibition either in 1871 or as soon thereafter as was desirable.

The bill was then laid aside for the present.

**House.**

Mr. Ferris offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of the report of the Special Agent of the Treasury in Alaska, in reference to establishing a port there. Adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., by unanimous consent, offered a preamble and resolution declaring that, in the death of George Peabody, this country and the world have sustained an irreparable loss, and reciting the fact that the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London, and the Emperor of the French have made extraordinary provision for the transfer of Mr. Peabody's remains to his native land, and authorizing the President to order as many ships of war as may be convenient and adequate for the occasion to meet at sea the European convoy and conduct it to these shores, and to make such other preparations for the reception of the body as are commensurate with the merits of the deceased.

### FROM THE WEST.

**The Fallen Building—Charges of Murder Against the Builders.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The Coroner has preferred charges of murder in the fourth degree against G. T. Burnett, architect and superintendent; Samuel M. Ross, assistant superintendent; Polk Fitzsimmons and Richard Farrel, contractors for stone masonry of the building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, part of which fell on the 9th of November and killed and wounded a number of persons.

**Pardoned by the President.**

President Grant has pardoned Anna Coppinger, sentenced to one year's imprisonment a short time since for passing counterfeit money, on the ground that she was the dupe of her husband. She had been in prison about a month.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.**

In the case of the United States vs. Benjamin F. Moret, Assistant Assessor of the Eighth district, at Reading, who was charged with misdemeanor in office while serving under Colonel Alexander, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Bankruptcy business was before the Court this morning.

**Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.**

NEIL M'LAUGHLIN.

Shortly before the adjournment of the Court yesterday, the judge sentenced McLaughlin to the payment of a fine of $1000 and an imprisonment of six years and eleven months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Prison cases were tried to-day.

Henry Cline owned up to the larceny of a horse, wagon, and set of harness.

Henry Doeterrer was acquitted of a charge of larceny. The prosecutor complained that he missed some money from his pocket, and the prisoner was a boarder in the same house where he lodged, but there was not another word of evidence against him.

David Trusty (colored) was convicted of carrying a concealed butcher knife, which, while drunk, he drew upon a friend, threatening to "shiver his tarry toplights" with it. The Hibernian proprietor of the rum-mill where this thrilling scene occurred sprung a rattle, which brought a "coppy" to the spot and settled Trusty's case.

James McDonald was charged with larceny. James Carr, an old man, testified that in October he went to the defendant's office, in Richmond, to buy some coal, and in paying for it he, by mistake, as he could not read, and his sight was weak, gave the defendant a ten dollar bill, when the latter said was only a two dollar note, giving him only fifty cents in change, and keeping the balance.

The case is yet on trial.

THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Paxson's course yesterday of directing the Sheriff to draw additional names for service upon the Grand Jury had the effect of securing the attendance of a full Grand Jury of twenty-three members, a thing rarely seen of late years in this Court.

**Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.**

William Simons was tried for the larceny, as bailee, of a horse, which the prosecutor alleged he gave into the custody of the defendant for keep during the winter, with the privilege of using him, but which, when spring came, he had sold. The defendant set up that there was a running account between him and the prosecutor, and he sold the horse in settlement, with the consent of the prosecutor. Jury out.

# FOURTH EDITION

## EUROPE.

### Later from the Carlist Insurrection—The Reciprocity Treaty Between England and the United States—The Paraguayan War.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**The Carlist Insurrectionists.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Carlist insurrectionists continue quite active on the French border. Yesterday several cases of arms, supposed to belong to them, were seized at Bayonne and other places in that neighborhood by the French authorities.

**The Great Britain Reciprocity Treaty.**

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The *Morning Telegraph* has an editorial to-day on the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, wherein it predicts some modification of the policy of Congress towards the Dominion of Canada, through the influence of Secretary Fish, who is a believer in free trade.

**The English Cotton Supply.**

The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the cotton supply question. While admitting the improved quality and price of India cotton, it does not consider possible the displacement of American descriptions.

**American Vessel Damaged.**

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 15.—The American ship Kearsarge, from Liverpool Dec. 1 for Calcutta, has put into this port leaking.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Bourse to-day closed quiet; Rentes, 72f. 87c.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—Cotton opens firm and quiet both on the spot and afloat, at 137f. 50c. on the spot and 135f. 50c. afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 15.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

### *FROM SOUTH AMERICA.*

**The War in Paraguay.**

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Still later mails have been received from Rio de Janeiro. The Brazilian Minister having unsuccessfully opposed the continuance of the war against Paraguay, had tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

### CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

*Continued from the Third Edition.*

Mr. Brownlow had read from the Secretary's desk a long personal explanation in regard to his connection with the late political events in Tennessee, and denying the report that he aided the attempt to elect Andrew Johnson Senator, etc.

Mr. Carpenter then took the floor and spoke at length in support of his resolution, declaring that the Spanish gunboats should not be permitted to leave New York.

The resolution passed by the House for an adjournment from the 22d of December to the 5th of January was passed.

**House.**

*Continued from the Third Edition.*

Mr. Jones, speaking to the resolution, expressed some surprise that such a proposition had not been offered by some other gentleman. He presumed that members might be desirous to discuss it, and he therefore gave notice that he would call it up for action on Monday next.

Mr. Duvall offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire whether any injustice has been done in the settlement of the accounts of Alfred Caldwell, deceased, late Consul at Honolulu. Adopted.

Mr. Strickland offered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of the General Land Office for information as to the disposition of lands granted to Michigan in January, 1856, for a railroad from Grand Haven to Flint. Adopted.

Mr. Stoughton offered a resolution calling for information as to the payment of the bounty for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Adopted.

Mr. Scofield offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the disposition made of the $600,000 received by the United States for aggressions on American commerce, pursuant to the treaty with Japan of October 22, 1864. Adopted.

Mr. Prosser introduced a bill to provide for specie payments.

The bill to remove all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment was referred.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution declaring it as the judgment of the House that whenever the public lands are disencumbered of the Indian titles they shall be immediately open for settlement under existing laws or under such rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe, and that the sale of Indian lands to corporations and speculators by treaty stipulations is contrary to sound public policy, in derogation of the rights of the people, and that the House will refuse hereafter to make any appropriation to carry out the provisions of Indian treaties in which the terms of this resolution are not adhered to. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Mungen asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to the Government bonds loaned to railroad companies, and the amount received from national banks, etc. Objected to.

Mr. Conger offered a resolution for the construction of a harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, between Point au Barque and the St. Clair river. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Census bill.

The amendment pending yesterday for the collection of statistics of United States bonds held by corporations and individuals was rejected.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Petroleum Dealers' Convention.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The adjourned meeting of the Petroleum Dealers' Convention was held this morning. A resolution was passed fixing 46 degrees as the standard for crude oil, a deduction of 3½ per cent. to be made in the price per barrel for every degree above 46. Oil less than 46 degrees to be reported as unmarketable, and 44 degrees to be the minimum. A prolonged discussion took place upon the relative value of measurements and weights in determining the contents of a barrel of oil, many of the members laying great stress upon the irregularities in staves. The dealers present then indulged in a free interchange of views and experiences.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**The Charlestown Navy Yard.**

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The command of the Charlestown Navy Yard was to-day formally transferred from Commodore Rodgers to Commodore Charles Steadman. The new Commodore was received by the officers and marines under arms and the customary salute of eleven guns. Commodore Rodgers is ordered to the command of the East India and China squadron, his rank being that of Admiral after the 1st of January.

The store ship Supply is ready for sea, and will sail in a few days with stores for the Mediterranean squadron.

The steam sloop-of-war Alaska received her crew to-day and will proceed to join the China squadron.

The double turretted monitor Terror also takes her crew to-day, and will proceed to New York, and from thence join the West India squadron.

The steamer Ticonderoga is repairing in the dry dock, and will not be completed before next March.

The Niagara is being transformed into an ironclad.

About 800 men arrived to-day from New York as crews for vessels to leave immediately.

**Manchester Municipal Election.**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 15.—James Alverton, citizens' candidate, was yesterday elected Mayor of this city, by 147 majority, over Isaac W. Smith, the present incumbent.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, Dec 15.—Stocks weak. Money 7 per ct. in specie. Gold, 121⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114; do. 1864, do., 113⅛; do. 1865, do., 113⅛; do. do., new, 115; do. 1867, 115⅛; do. 1868, 115⅛; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Company, 52; Cumberland preferred, 25½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 88½; Erie, 26½; Reading, 99½; Adams' Express, 61⅜; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 85⅝; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 88; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3000 Pa 6s, 3 se | 108 | 100 sh Read R. | b30. 50⅛ |
| $700 City 6s, N. d b. | 99 | 100 do | 49⅞ |
| $1000 do. d b. 2d. | 99 | 200 do | 49·81 |
| $4000 Long Isl 6s, '70 | 98 | 100 do | b30. 50 |
| 6 sh Leh Val | 53⅝ | 100 do | b36. 50 |
| 7 sh Cam & A R. | 119 | 200 do | 49·94 |
| 16 sh Leh Val scp. | | 100 do | 49·94 |
| $1250 paid | 14⅜ | 300 do | 50 |
| 42 sh Penna RR. | 54 | 300 do. 2d & in. | 50 |
| 148 do | 18. 54 | 300 do | 18. 50 |
| 55 do | sown. 54 | 100 do. | s10wn. 50 1-16 |
| 100 do | 54 | 100 do. | s10wn. 50 1-19 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2500 Bel & D 3 m | 79 | 53 sh Reading | 18. 50 |
| $6500 Pa 6s, 1 ser. | 18. | 300 do. | s60wn. 18. 50 |
| | 85 | 300 do. | s30wn 18.50 1-16 |
| 10 sh Leh Val | 53 | 200 do. | s60wn. 18.50 1-16 |
| 1 sh Ca & Am R. | 119 | 4 sh Penna R. | 18. 54 |
| 8 sh Far & M Bk. | 117 | | |


FAMILIES DESIRING PURE AND UNADULTERATED WINES AND LIQUORS would do well to give me a trial. My $2·50 Brandy for Mince-Meat satisfies all who try it.
McALEER,
12 14 6t rp S. E. corner SIXTH and COATES Sts.


# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### The Red River Rebellion—Failure of a New York Hardware House—Hotel Sold at Auction.

### *FROM THE DOMINION.*

**The Red River Rebellion.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated to-day, says the latest intelligence from Red River is to the effect that the rebels have placed Governor McTavish under close guard, on account of his recent proclamation advising them to lay down their arms and submit to the Government.

Captain Campbell McDougall's party attempted to enter Fort Garry, and were met at the gates by sentinels who forced him back upon American soil, and, upon pain of being shot, he was forbidden to re-enter the lines of the insurgents. The account says the rebels continue to issue rations from the Hudson Bay Company's goods with regularity; that is, making inroads upon the provisions of the company.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Heavy Failure.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The well-known hardware house of Richard Patrick & Co. failed to-day. It is said their trouble arose from gold speculations. It is rumored that a heavy dry goods is on the eve of failure.

**Hotel Sold.**

The New York Hotel was sold to-day at auction, and was bid in by Mr. Hickson W. Field at $1,095,000 for the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Morgan, the former owner.


PUBLIC SALE.
Card to the Public.
T. A. McCLELLAND, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, announces that he will sell on THURSDAY next, at Public Sale, commencing at 10·30 o'clock, a large assortment of superior Cabinet Furniture, which has been manufactured by our best houses for their retail sales, and which will be sold without reserve to pay advances. 12 11 3trp

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COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY.
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 18 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.
OUR TABLE SHERRY,
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SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
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This Institution will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY, December 27, when the Company will be in readiness to receive SPECIAL DEPOSITS for the SAFE KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, JEWELRY, and other portable VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at rates similar to those charged by other SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES in the principal cities of the United States, and to RENT SMALL SAFES inside its BURGLAR-PROOF Vaults at rates varying from $15 to $75 per year, according to size and location. These Vaults are well lighted and ventilated, of enormous strength, and no effort or expense has been spared in their construction to render them ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF. Watchmen of undoubted character, vigilance, and intelligence will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of stealthy or sudden theft. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT—the means for which, as adopted by the Company, are not, it is believed, excelled in the country.
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